Second Series Vol. LIV - No. 49 Thursday, April 20, 1961
Chaitra 30, 1883 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Thirteenth Session)**

*(Vol. LIV contains Nos. 41 - 50)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**
**NEW DELHI**
*Price : Rs. 1.00*

## CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. LIV—April 11 to 21, 1961/Chaitra 21 to Vaisakha 1, 1883 (Saka)]


COLUMNS

*No. 41.—Tuesday, April 11, 1961/Chaitra 21, 1883 (Saka)—*

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1433 to 1436, 1438 to 1441, 1444 to 1447 and 1451 to 1454 . . . . . 10405—47
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1437, 1442, 1443, 1448, 1449 and 1455 to 1458 . 10447—55
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3036 to 3071 . . . . 10455—76
Re. Capture of I.A.F. personnel by Naga Hostiles . . 10477-78
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 10478
Estimates Committee—
Hundred and twenty-fifth Report . 10478 79
Petition re. Finance Bill, 1961 . 10479
Demands for Grants . . . . . 10479—10639
Ministry of Commerce and Industry . . 10479—10512
Ministry of Defence . . . . . 10512—10639
Half-an-Hour Discussion re. Agricultural Commission . 10639—50
Daily Digest . . . . . 10651—54

*No. 42.—Wednesday, April 12, 1961/Chaitra 22, 1883 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1459 to 1462, 1465 to 1467 and 1470 to 1477 10655—94
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1463, 1464, 1468, 1469 and 1478 to 1481 10694—98
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3072 to 3144 and 3146 to 3217 10698—10796
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance
Fire on S.S. Dara . . . . . 10796—99
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 10799
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Eighty-second Report . . . . 10799
Estimates Committee—
Hundred and twenty-seventh and Hundred and thirty-first Reports 10800
Demands for Grants . . . . . 10800—10974
Ministry of Defence . . . . . 10800—10930
Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation . 10930—74
Half-an-Hour Discussion re. Orissa Land Reforms Act . . 10974—86
Daily Digest . . . . . 1098 —94

*No. 43.—Thursday, April 13, 1961/Chaitra 23, 1883 (Saka)—*

Reference to Jallianwala Bagh Martyrs. 10995
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1482 to 1490, 1492 and 1494 . 10995—11029
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1491, 1493 and 1495 to 1518 . 11029—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3218 to 3293 . 11044—88

| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 822 dated 8th March 1960 | 11088 |
| Obituary Reference | 11089 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Possibility of the closure of the nationalised gold mines at Koalar | 11089—92 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 11093—95 |
| Estimates Committee— | |
| Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Hundred and thirty-second Reports | 11095 |
| Election to Committee— | |
| Visva-Bharati | 11095—96 |
| Demands for Grants— | |
| Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation | 11096—11266 |
| Business Advisory Committee— | |
| Sixty-third Report | 11266 |
| Daily Digest | 11267—74 |
| *No. 44.—Friday, April 14, 1961/Chaitra 24, 1883 (Saka)*— | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1519, 1521 to 1525, 1528, 1530 to 1535 and 1537 | 11275—11315 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1520, 1526, 1527, 1529, 1536 and 1538 to 1552 | 11315—27 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3294 to 3345 | 11327—55 |
| Motions for Adjournment | 11355—60 |
| Breakdown of power supply in Delhi on 13th April, 1961 | 11360—62 |
| Papers laid on the Table | |
| Estimates Committee— | |
| Hundred and fourth and Hundred and eighteenth Reports | 11362 |
| Business Advisory Committee— | |
| Sixty-third Report | 11362—54 |
| Demands for Grants— | |
| Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel | 11364—11454 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Eighty-Second Report | 11454 |
| Resolution re. Nationalisation of Coal Mines—Negatived | 11454—85 |
| Resolution re. Buddhist Converts | 11485—11518 |
| Daily Digest | 11519—24 |
| *No. 45.—Saturday, April 15, 1961/Chaitra 25, 1883 (Saka)*— | |
| Papers laid on the Table | 111525—27 |
| Business of the House | 111527—29 |
| Demands for Grants | 11529—11728 |
| Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel | 11529—11675 |
| Ministry of Food and Agriculture | 11676—11728 |
| Half-an Hour Discussion re. Alarm chains on North-Eastern Railway | 11729—52 |
| Daily Digest | 11753—54 |
| *No. 46—Monday, April 17, 1961/Chaitra 27, 1883 (Saka).*— | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1553 to 1555 1558, 1559, 1562 to 1567, 1569, 1570 and 1572 to 1575. | 11755—96 |

| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1556, 1557, 1560, 1561, 1568, 1571 and 1576 | 11796—11800 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3346 to 3416 and 3418 to 3420 | 11800—47 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 11847—48 |
| President's Assent to Bills | 11848 |
| Estimates Committee— | |
| Hundred and thirty-fourth Report | 11848 |
| Demands for Grants— | |
| Ministry of Food and Agriculture | 11849—12025 |
| Half-an-Hour Discussion re. Damage to Coconut crops in Kerala State | 12026—38 |
| Daily Digest | 12039—44 |
| *No. 47 Tuesday, April 18, 1961/Chaitra 28, 1883 (Saka)*— | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1577 to 1580, 1582 to 1585, 1587 to 1589, 1591, 1593 to 1595 and 1599 to 1602. | 12045—86 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1581, 1586, 1590, 1592, 1596 to 1598 and 1603 to 1610 | 12086—94 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3421 to 3491, 3493 to 3502 and 3504 to 3513 | 12094—12147 |
| Re. Motion for Adjournment | 12147—48 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 12148—49 |
| Demands for Grants | 12150—12318 |
| Ministry of Food and Agriculture | 12150—91 |
| Ministry of Finance | 12191—12318 |
| Half-an-Hour Discussion re. Scales of Pay of Teachers of Degree Colleges etc. | 12319—34 |
| Daily Digest | 12335—40 |
| *No. 48.—Wednesday, April 19, 1961/Chaitra 29, 1883 (Saka)*— | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1611 to 1615, 1618, 1620, 1621 and 1623 to 1629 | 12341—80 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1616, 1617, 1619, 1622 and 1630 to 1635 | 12380—86 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3514 to 3523, 3525 to 3558 and 3560 to 3571 | 12386—12427 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 12427—28 |
| Message from the President | 12428 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Eighty-third Report | 12428—29 |
| Demands for Grants | 12429—12558 |
| Ministry of Finance | 12429—12550 |
| Department of Atomic Energy | 12550—52 |
| Department of Parliamentary Affairs | 12552—58 |
| Appropriation (No. 2) Bill—Introduced | 12558—59 |
| Finance Bill— | |
| Motion to consider | 12559—72 |
| Daily Digest | 12573—76 |

| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| *No. 49.—Thursday, April 20, 1961/Chaitra 30, 1883 (Saka)*— | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1636 to 1640, 1642 to 1646 and 1649 to 1654 | 12577—12616 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1641, 1647, 1648, 1655 and 1656 | 12616—20 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3572 to 3638 | 12620—58 |
| Re. Motion for Adjournment | 12658—59 |
| Question of Privilege | 12659—70 |
| Motion for Adjournment— | |
| Death of First Secretary of High Commission at Ottawa, by shooting | 12670—74 |
| Statement re. Railway accident near Siliguri on North-East Frontier Railway | 12674—75 |
| Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961 | 12675—82 |
| Motion to consider | 12675—82 |
| Clauses 2, 3 and 1 | 12682 |
| Motion to pass | 12682 |
| Finance Bill, 1961— | |
| Motion to consider | 12682—12818 |
| Business of the House | 12819—20 |
| Daily Digest | 12821—24 |
| *No. 50.—Friday, April 21, 1961/Vaisakh 1, 1883 (Saka)*— | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1657 to 1659, and 1661 to 1675 and 1675-A | 12825—70 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1660 and 1676 to 1683 | 12870—74 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3639 to 3701 and 3703 to 3725 | 12874—12921 |
| Motions for Adjournment— | |
| Fire at Dairy Kishan Chand on Bela Road | 12921—25 |
| Statement by Prime Minister— | |
| Situation in Cuba | 12926—30 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 12930—32 |
| Butiness of the House | |
| Finance Bill, 1961 | 12932—34 |
| Motion to consider | 12934—13094 |
| Daily Digest | 13095—13102 |


*N.B.*—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 20, 1961/Chaitra 30, 1883 (Saka).*

---

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Blood Donations**

+

*1636. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lack of voluntary blood donations; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for commercialization of blood bank movement?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, generally, as indicated by the replies received from most of the State Governments.

(b) No.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to add that it is different in different States. The hospitals concerned are trying to buy blood by payment.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** The hon. Minister has just stated that in some States blood is being purchased. May I know whether there is a proposal to introduce this system in other States also where this has not been introduced so far?





**Shri Karmarkar:** No, Sir, in all the States now, the permanent hospitals have blood banks. As a matter of fact, unfortunately for us, it is being purchased. I should like it to be a matter of supply by blood donors, but our people are yet conservative. We have sometimes found even the nearest relatives like father or husband being unwilling to give their own blood to the patients. That is a misfortune. We are trying to educate our people in the matter. We would like to launch a sort of voluntary blood donation movement as early as possible.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether any assessment as to the requirements of blood has been made? If so, to what extent, voluntary contribution has been able to meet the requirement?

**Shri Karmarkar:** As I said earlier, the voluntary contribution is very little, almost nil. The different hospitals pay for the blood that they take. As our surgical facilities are increasing, there is more and more need of blood and, therefore, for blood donors. I could not give the House an exact estimate of the quantity of blood required for the needs of the patients.

श्रीमती कृष्ण मेहता : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि यहां कुछ रशियन डाक्टर आये थे और उन्होंने यह राय दी थी कि जैसे रशिया में मरे हुए आदमी से छः घंटों के अन्दर खून लिया जाता है वैसे ही यहां इस तरह का कायदा रक्खा जाय और क्या इस तरह की कोई तजवीज यहां पर है क्योंकि यहां खून का अभाव है ?

श्री करमरकर : जिन्दा आदमी का खून नहीं मिलता है तब मरे हुए का तो नहीं ही

ही मिलता । इस के बारे में रुकावट होती है । जो रोगी अस्पताल में मर जाते हैं उन में से जिन के क्लेमेन्ट्स नहीं होते हैं उन से यह चीज मिल सकती है, मगर जिन के क्लेमेन्ट्स होते हैं उन के पोस्ट मार्टम के लिये भी क्लेमेन्ट्स की मर्जी जरूरी होती है ।

**Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam**

*1637. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of production at the Visakhapatnam Shipyard during 1960;

(b) the profit earned as compared to 1959;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Shipyard is experiencing difficulty in the procurement of steel required; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) The value of production in 1959-60 was Rs. 401·48 lakhs.

(b) The Shipyard earned in 1959-60 a profit of Rs. 68,873 as against a net loss of Rs. 4.764 in the preceding financial year.

(c) Except for those items of steel, wherein the demands are small, the yard is not experiencing any particular difficulty in the procurement of steel.

(d) Stock pilling of standard sections likely to be required has been arranged. In respect of urgent demands of special sizes of steel plates, imports are allowed by the Government whenever necessary.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know whether the production is according to schedule or there is any short-fall? If there is a short-fall, do Government propose to increase the capacity of the shipyard or establish a new shipyard in the country?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I could not follow the question.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** What is the capital outlay on the shipyard? Do Government not consider that compared to the capital outlay, the profit is much smaller than it should be?

**Mr. Speaker:** Has he heard that question?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I could not follow the hon. Member. He speaks very fast.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is this hurry? Let him ask the question slowly.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** What is the total capital outlay in the shipyard, and whether the profit of Rs. 68,000 is not very small in relation to the capital?

**Mr. Speaker:** He may answer only the first part which I have heard. What is the capital outlay on the shipyard? What is this hurry about? The hon. Member may stand erect, and put the question with courage and determination. In spite of my having given him three opportunities, he does not ask the question slowly and clearly.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I quite agree that the profit is small compared to the capital invested. But we have now begun to see light and we will get better and better.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know what is the total number of orders received for the current year for the construction of ships and whether all of them will be executed?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** The difficulty, as I said, is with regard to steel plates. The import of steel plates is only to the tune of about 15,000 tons. Our requirement is about 28,000 tons. But in view of the stringency in the matter of foreign exchange, it is not possible to get that quantity. When Rourkela gets into full work, we will get another 15,000 tons and then we will be better off.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** What is the total capital investment in the yard?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I could tell the hon. Member later what the capital investment is, because I have not got it here now. The question was about profit etc.

**Shri Kasliwal:** May I know how many ships are under construction in this shipyard at the moment?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I do not think that question arises out of this.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know the estimated value of production for the current year 1961 and whether it will be more than that of 1960?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Again the hon. Member talks to himself. I could not hear.

**Shri Tangamani:** In reply to part (a) of the question, the value of production for the year 1960 was given. I would like to know whether Government have got any estimate of the production for the year 1961 and whether it is more or less than the previous year's production.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** We have not got the accounts of 1960-61 as yet.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member put a similar question to another hon. Minister the other day. I think it was Shri A. M. Thomas. He answered, 'How do you expect me to answer that now'? The previous year is just over'.

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** Because of the direction, we cannot hear the hon. Member.

**Mr. Speaker:** The previous year has just ended. So how can we judge about the achievements just now? There is no meaning in putting a question merely for the sake of putting it.

**Shri Tangamani:** The information asked was for a particular calendar year, 1960. He wanted to know the profit for that year as compared to the previous year. So it stands to reason that they should know what they expect for the year 1961, whether the production is going to be increased, and as a result of increased production what the profit would be. It naturally flows from the other question.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I have told him that we have not got the accounts for the year 1960-61. That is the simple answer.

## चीनी का निर्यात

*१६३८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८, १९५९, १९६० और १९६१ के जनवरी तक भारत से कितना चीनी का निर्यात हुआ और कौन कौन से देशों को चीनी भेजी गई;

(ख) उन देशों को किस दर पर चीनी निर्यात की गई;

(ग) चीनी मिलों को सरकार ने चीनी का कितना मूल्य दिया; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी की मिलों के मालिकों ने सरकार द्वारा दी गई कीमत को स्वेच्छा से स्वीकार नहीं किया है ?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 79].

(b) The rates at which sugar is exported vary from time to time and country to country depending upon conditions prevailing in the international markets at the time of sale. The average f.o.b. realisations on sales made in 1958-59, and 1960 were:—

1958—Rs. 435 per metric ton.

1959—Rs. 437 per metric ton

1960—Rs. 400 per metric ton.

(c) Government does not pay the price for sugar exported. Exports are made under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958. Under this Act, the factories receive payment according to realisation from quantities exported.

(d) Mill owners have not accepted the existing price of sugar as adequate to cover loss on exports contemplated during the current year.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** May I know what is the loss per maund to the sugar factories?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is said that our cost of production would come to round about Rs. 700 per metric ton whereas the international price, as I have already stated in the main answer, was about Rs. 400 metric ton in 1960.

**Mr. Speaker:** This was discussed only the day before yesterday. The hon. Minister himself dealt with it.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** May I know what arrangement Government have made to meet the per ton loss of the factory owners?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** With regard to loss in exports, so far announced, there is sufficient margin within the ex-factory prices fixed in areas where they are enforceable, and prices realised by other factories to cover the loss incurred in exports.

**Telephone Department**

*1639. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the general complaint that considerable time is taken by the telephone department in petty repair works, change of telephone from one place to another, installation of sanctioned telephone due to lack of stores and supplies and on account of inadequate powers to engineering supervisors in utilizing the stores or making local purchases; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) I am aware of shortages of certain essential items of stores which result in delays to telephone works. The question of powers of staff has very little to do with these delays.

(b) These shortages are part of the general pattern of shortages of various items in the country at present, being due to limited manufacturing capacity within the country and also due to acute foreign exchange shortage. To the extent that our foreign exchange resources and general financial resources permit, imports of items locally in short supply are being made.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** May I know if it is not a fact that there is overlapping in the functions of the engineering and clerical staff, and since the supervisory engineering staff is burdened with clerical work, they are not able to pay attention to the installing work?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I do not admit the hon. gentleman's premises.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Is the Government going to put up another telephone factory in order to meet all this kind of shortages?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I was talking about wires, and not telephone instruments.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Is there any proposal under consideration to allow supervisors to make local purchases to a certain extent in order to expedite the installation and repair work, if the stores are short of the materials?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Yes, Sir. We do make local purchases whenever the material is available locally.

**Loan to Joint Steamer Companies**

*1640. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 564 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the details of the scheme for which loan of Rs. 2 crores to the Joint Steamer Companies has been sanctioned; and

(b) the terms of repayment of the loan?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a)

The Joint Steamer Companies propose to construct 14 new self-propelled carriers and 6 harbour tugs to provide replacement for their over-aged fleet at a total estimated cost of Rs. 5·66 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3·66 crores will be found by the Companies from their own resources and the balance of Rs. 2 crores will be advanced by Government in suitable instalments as a loan.

(b) The loan will be repayable in seven annual instalments (plus outstanding interest) commencing from 12 months after the payment to the Companies of the last instalment of the loan.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** In view of the very large profits earned by these joint steamer companies and the reserves that they have accumulated, why was it necessary for the Government to give them such a large loan?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I do not think the hon. gentleman is quite correct in saying that large profits have been made. On the other hand, all the steamers that they have in their possession are too old, and they have got to be replaced. They did not have enough capital of their own to replace them, and therefore they applied for a loan.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether it is true that, over and above these loans, quite substantial subsidies are also being given by the Government to these joint steamer companies?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Yes, Sir. Sometimes, subsidies have to be given. Besides, these companies are not registered in India. That is why the trouble came about loans etc. They are registered in England, and they operate both in Pakistani and our waters. Therefore, there was some difficulty experienced with regard to the loans that are to be granted. That has all been got over.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that the joint steamer companies threatened the Government very systematically that they would close down their services in the Brahmaputra and in the other rivers also if the Government did not come forward to help them financially, and that it was under duress that the Government was forced to offer this loan and a subvention also?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** There was no question of duress at all. The companies were not threatening us either, as the hon. gentleman presumes. I do not know where he got it from. We gave loan because we thought it was necessary.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit, Sir, that they did threaten and said that the services of the workers would be dispensed with. A deputation came here. I was a member of the deputation. It saw the Prime Minister and the then Minister of Transport and Communications over this.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I am not aware of all these deputations the hon. gentleman made to this city.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** This is a foreign company, operating both in India and Pakistan, and in their operations, very often they discriminate against India. So, may I know whether before allowing them a loan the Government has taken into consideration the profit earned by this company for so many years and the reserves accumulated?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Yes, Sir. All these were examined, and we found they could not do the things that we wanted them to do of their own accord.

**Shri Tyagi:** What is the percentage or proportion of the loans granted against the total capital which the compaines are investing, and how much has Pakistan advanced to them?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** As far as Pakistan is concerned, I do not have their accounts. So, I cannot say how much Pakistan has advanced to them.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** But they operate both in Pakistan and India. We are paying the money. The steamers will operate mostly in Pakistan. Will Pakistan pay any loan?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** They will also be paying money. What I said was I have not got the exact accounts of the Pakistan Government. Therefore, I cannot say how much they have advanced. I know what we have advanced, and we have not yet advanced any sum as such. We have promised Rs. 2 crores provided the steamers purchased are mortgaged to us towards our interest and our capital.

**Shri Tyagi:** How much are they investing? I want to know the proportion. They must have examined as to what their investment is. Then alone a loan is given.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** The hon. gentleman did not listen to my answer. They are going to pay in any case Rs. 3·66 crores; ours is Rs. 2 crores.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know the amount of profit that has been capitalised by these companies, the amount in reserve and the amount sent abroad as profit?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** This was all examined, and we found that they did not have enough reserve to buy the new ships that they wanted to.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May we know the profit earned by this company for all these years and also the reserve the company holds now? We should know these.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I will get the information and place it on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Apart from the steamers, do they not take into account the assets of the company and their capacity to repay before the loan is granted?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** They are incorporated in England. They operate in both countries. Their profit and loss account we got examined by our officers because we wanted to know the facts before we advanced the loan. But I have not got the figures here. As I said, I will get them and place them on the Table of the House.

**Peanut Butter**

*1642. **Shri Ram Shankar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for preparation of Peanut butter by the Central Department of Food;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the nutritive value of such butter?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up an experimental unit for the development of peanut butter at Delhi where investigations in respect of the standardisation of the product and process under Indian conditions will be undertaken.

(c) A statement showing the nutritive value of peanut butter is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 80].

**Mr. Speaker:** What is this peanut butter? Is this different from Dalda?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is ground nut butter.

**Mr. Speaker:** The people will be satisfied if they are given Dalda.

**Colour Movie of A.I.I. London-Tokyo Boeing Route**

*1643. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Film Company has been commissioned by Air India International to produce a 16 mm. colour movie of their London-Tokyo Boeing route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any approach was made to the Indian Film Companies to make this film; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) to (d). The Air India International Corporation have reported that a Japanese Film Company are making a 16 mm. colour movie with sound, showing their Boeing service from Tokyo to London. As the film was meant for the Japanese market and to be used for television in Japan it had to be in Japanese language and also have a Japanese approach. Hence the assignment was given to one of the most well-known film production companies in Japan, without making an approach to any Indian Film Company.

**Shri Jinachandran:** May I know how much the film has cost us?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** The cost will be about Rs. 9,500.

**Shri Jinachandran:** May I know if any other films are going to be produced about the other routes?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** They have under consideration production of some propaganda films in Europe.

**Shri Radha Raman:** May I know how long this film will take to be ready, and when we can expect the first showing of it in India?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I have already stated that it is in the Japanese language. It will be shown in Japan. I wonder whether it will be possible for it to be shown in India, but I shall make enquiries.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** Is it the policy of the Air India International to commissiflon only foreign companies to produce films for them when Indian companies have made successful advance in film making?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I have already stated the reasons for which it is given to foreign companies.

**Shri Jinachandran:** Was it not sufficient to have it done by the Indian film Industry and have the dubbling alone entrusted to the Japanese firm?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I do not think it was sufficient for the purpose which I have already stated. The Japanese approach is also necessary.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that this film is to cover the entire route of the Boeing from London to Tokyo, why is it necessary to give it a Japanese approach of all approaches? May I know whether any Indian firm would not be able to give that approach?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** It is obvious that the Boeing service was started only last February; and this was for the purpose of attractilng the, Japanese public for the Indian Airlines that it was done—for showing it in Japan.

**Caterers at International Airports**

*1644. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) who are the caterers at International airports and since when they are there;

(b) what are the terms of contracts and investment by caterers;

(c) what is the price schedule and how it is fixed; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the service?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) to (c). I lay two statements on the Table of the House giving the required information. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 81].

(d) Contractors against whom there had been complaints, were duly warned, to improve the quality of service, before their contracts were extended beyond 31st December, 1960. Furthermore there is a provision in the agreement to be executed by the contractors whereby Director-General or Cicil Aviation has power to impose penalties or terminate the contract in the event of unsatfactory service.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** From the statement it appears that the contract for Palam is running continuously since 1948 by the same person—

more than 12 years; Dum Dum since 1949; Santa Cruz since 1950. What is the justification for not throwing these contracts open and having free competition instead of permitting the same person to continue from term to term?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** If there is satisfactory service there is no reason to change the contractors from time to time. Moreover, the contractors have to make some investment. For example, they have to make some investment for the purchase of electrical and other equipment for their kitchen as well as for their service. It is always desirable that if the services are satisfactory, the same man should have the chance to continue the services. He also knows the things.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Are we not creating monopolies? (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** We are going from a question to matters of policy. Are the hon. Members interested in proper food being given or are they interested in knowing why the same man is being continued? We are not to go into questions of policy. The hon. Minister has stated that there is no reason to disturb him.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** There is no question of policy at all. The hon. Minister says that these contractors have also to make certain investments and therefore he wants to keep them. I have asked this particular question as to what is the investment made by each contractor. And the answer is that the information is not available in respect of all the four contractors. The hon. Minister is making it a ground that he wants these people to continue because they have made investments. I have asked, 'What investments have these firms made'? ; and the answer given is that he does not know. May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister will throw some light?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the period? (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Once in how many years is it given?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** Three years' time.

**Mr. Speaker:** Evidently the hon. Member wants to know if there was any advertisement or whether tenders were called for.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** No advertisement; no competition; nobody can come in.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is not allowing the hon. Minister to reply.

The hon. Member evidently wants to know whether the normal procedure of inviting tenders once in 3 years is being followed in order to find out whether there are better contractors than those who are doing it.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** The policy is that if a contractor's services have been satisfactor during the last 3 years or last so many years, we do not call for tenders. The same contractor is given an extension. The reasons have already been stated by me; that is, he has got to make arrangements at distant places. If the services are satisfactory there is no reason for a change.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** What is the basis for fixing the price schedule--because for a cup of tea, per head, the charge is 12 annas or 75 nP. as against 6 annas everywhere—even in the first class hotels in Delhi?

**Shri Mohiuddin:** The prices have been indicated in the statement that I have placed on the Table of the House. The prices are, of course, high; but they are comparable with a first class restaurant in the city.

**Several Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** I have made enquiries even this morning. For example, Volga charges 85 nP. for Coca Cola while the charge at Palam are about 37 nP.; and at Alps and Wenger's they charge 50 nP. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I have a submission to make.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know what profits these contractors have made because they are selling at a profit? (*Interruption*).

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I have a submission to make; the second part of (b) has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** Second part of (b)? The hon. Minister has already said that he does not know the investment.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** How is it that when a question is tabled the hon. Minister is not able to obtain the information? Then, what is the good of tabling questions?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister must call for the information. When the information is called for, the hon Minister may not have the information; but they must tell us that they have called for the information and it has not been obtained and that as soon as the information is obtained it will be given. This is a matter which could easily be ascertained.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** My main submission is that his big defence has been that they have made investments; and therefore they have to be there for a certain period just as it were to make good the investment. That is his main defence and on the main defence he has no information.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow a discussion on this.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** It was not the main defence. The main defence was, if the contractor's conduct is satisfactory, we renew it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What was the reason for.... (*Interruptions*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Tyagi.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is it left to the free will of the contractor to decide the prices of these things or is it also a part of the contract? Are they not to supply things at prescribed rates and according to the terms of the contract?

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** The prices are fixed in consultation with the Director General of Civil Aviation.

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में डाक्टर

*१६४५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के विलिंग्डन अस्पताल, सफदरजंग अस्पताल तथा इरविन अस्पताल आदि सरकारी अस्पतालों में रोगियों की संख्या को, जो कि निरन्तर बढ़ रही है, ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार डाक्टरों को बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि वर्ष में जितने रोगी आते हैं और डाक्टरों के काम करने के समय को देखते हुए एक डाक्टर एक मिनट भी रोगी की स्थिति को देखने में नहीं देता;

(ग) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में कुछ और नये अस्पतालों को बनाने का भी विचार कर रही है अथवा वर्तमान अस्पतालों को और अधिक बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली में चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या और कोई अस्पताल बनाने का कुछ निश्चय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) इन तीनों अस्पतालों में वर्तमान मैडिकल अफसरों की संख्या पर्याप्त है ।

फिर भी कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर हर समय ध्यान दिया जाता है, तथा आवश्यकता समझने पर उसमें परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है और भविष्य में भी किया जाता रहेगा ।

(ख) कुछ अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना औषधालयों में किये गये कालाध्ययन से पता चला है कि प्रत्येक बहिरंग रोगी को देखने में औसतन लगभग ३.५ मिनट का समय दिया जाता है ।

(ग) सफदरजंग अस्पताल की मौजूदा शय्याओं में निकटतम भविष्य में ४१० और शय्यायें बढ़ाने का विचार है तथा विलिंग्डन अस्पताल में भी वर्तमान शय्याओं में २४० और शय्याओं की वृद्धि की जायेगी । विलिंग्डन अस्पताल के विस्तार के निर्माण कार्यक्रम पूर्ण होने पर २५० और शय्याओं की व्यवस्था करने का भी विचार है । जहां तक इर्विन अस्पताल का प्रश्न है ३५० शय्याओं वाले एक वार्ड के निर्माण की योजना तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर दी गई है ।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगरनिगम तथा अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था के अधीन नये अस्पतालों को खोलने अथवा विस्तार करने के लिये निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को अस्थायी रूप से तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है :—

दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन

(१) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अधीन ३०० शय्याओं वाले एक सामान्य तथा प्रसूति अस्पताल का निर्माण ।

(२) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अधीन १५० शय्याओं के एक क्षय रोग अस्पताल का निर्माण ।

(३) इर्विन अस्पताल नई दिल्ली में ३५० शय्याओं के एक खंड का निर्माण ( जिस का पहले ही ऊपर उल्लेख कर दिया गया है) ।

दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधीन

(१) उपनगर अस्पतालों में १०० अतिरिक्त शय्याओं का निर्माण ।

(२) हिन्दू राव अस्पताल, शाहदरा तथा किशनगंज पूसा रोड अस्पतालों में दुर्घटना विभागों की स्थापना ।

(३) डिफेन्स कालोनी में ५० शय्याओं का एक औषद्यालय खोलना ।

(४) ५ एलोपैथिक औषद्यालयों की स्थापना ।

(५) २ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना ।

(६) ४ दन्त क्लिनिकों की स्थापना ।

(७) १ आयुर्वेदक अस्पताल की स्थापना ।

(८) क्षय रोगियों के पृथक्करण के लिये १२५ अतिरिक्त शय्याओं का निर्माण ।

(९) हिन्दू राव अस्पताल में रुधिर-कोष की स्थापना ।

(१०) दक्षिण दिल्ली में १०० शय्याओं के संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल का निर्माण ।

(११) किंग्जवे में संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल का विस्तार (५० शय्यायें) ।

(१२) ३ मातृ एवं शिशु कल्याण तथा परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों का निर्माण ।

(१३) २ नये रीति रोग क्लिनिकों की स्थापना ।

(१४) कुष्ठ रोगियों के लिये एक कुष्ठाश्रम का निर्माण ।

अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था के अधीन ।

भवन निर्माण के पूर्ण होने पर, जिसे शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा, अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था के ३५० शय्याओं के अस्थायी अस्पताल को ७०० शय्याओं का अस्पताल बना दिया जायेगा ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं इस प्रश्न के द्वारा विशेष रूप से यह जानना चाहता था कि इरविन, सफदरजंग और विलिंग्डन, दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के इन तीन बड़े बड़े हास्पिटल्ज में रोगियों की संख्या और वहां कार्य करने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या इस बात का अनुमान लगाया गया है कि एक रोगी को देखने में डाक्टर कितने मिनट लगाता है । प्रश्न के उत्तर में तो जो विवरण दिया गया है, उस में लिखा है कि सी० एच० एस० की डिस्पेंसरी में एक रोगी को देखने में ३.४ मिनट लगते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन तीन हास्पिटल्ज का मैं ने अभी उल्लेख किया है, उन में एक रोगी को देखने में कितना समय लगता है, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े एकत्रित किये गये हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : जी नहीं, उन के बारे में नहीं किये हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जी जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, इन तीनों बड़े हास्पिटल्ज में जो रोगी पहुंचते हैं, उन की संख्या और वहां काम करने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या को देखते हुए एक रोगी को देखने में एक मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं दिया जाता है । इन तमाम बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या इन हास्पिटल्ज में डाक्टरों की संख्या को बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

श्री करमरकर : मुझे यह पसन्द नहीं है कि डाक्टर घड़ी पर आंख रख कर रोगी को देखे । अगर रोगीको देखने और रोग का निदान करने के लिये ज्यादा वक्त चाहिये, तो ज्यादा वक्त दिया जाता है । यह ठीक है कि जितने रोगी वहां आते हैं, उन के मुताबिक हम डाक्टरों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ा सके हैं और आर्थिक कारणों से इमीडिएट फ्यूचर में बढ़ा भी नहीं सकते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो रोगी जो मरीज वहां आते हैं, उन की संख्या को देखते हुए डाक्टरों की संख्या काफी बढ़े । दस बरस पहले जो स्थिति थी, उस से दस गुनी तरक्की हुई है और शायद अगले पांच दस बरसों में इस बारे में और भी दुगनी तरक्की हो जायेगी आज तो वह स्थिति नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण के अन्तिम भाग में बताया गया है कि अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था के अधीन एक नये हास्पिटल की स्थापना होने जा रही है और उस को भवन निर्माण के पूर्ण होने पर शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भवन-निर्माण कार्य कब से आरम्भ हो जायेगा ।

श्री करमरकर : मैं आशा करता हूं कि भवन-निर्माण-कार्य का प्रारम्भ इस बरस हो जायेगा । आज कल वहां ३५० बैड्ज का हास्पिटल मौजूद है और तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में वह खत्म हो जायेगा, कम्पलीट हो जायेगा ।

**Shri Kodiyan:** May I know whether it is a fact that, even though the expansion programme of Willingdon Hospital was included in the Second Five Year Plan, the work has not yet started. If so, what are the reasons for the delay?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The reason for that is a simple one. The site has not been available.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** May I know the number of doctors working in thes hospitals, the average attendance of patients in these hospitals and the number of hours the doctors work every day?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I think I shall place that information on the Table of the House for the year 1960. Or, if the hon. Member asks me for any earlier year, I shall give that information.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** This is very simple information. How many doctors are working there....

**Mr. Speaker:** But how does the hon. Member expect the Minister to carry that information?

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** When the question is there, the information must be ready with the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is asking about the number of hours, number of doctors, etc. I do not think that it is ready with the hon. Minister.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** When it is said that there is huge rush, the hon. Minister must be ready with the information: so many patients are coming daily: there are so many cases and there are so many doctors and they are working for so many hours a day. If that information is not available, what information would the hon. Minister supply?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given the information. The average time spent on every patient is about one minute.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Not that. How many patients come?

**Mr. Speaker:** The sum and substance of the information that he wants, namely, the number of doctors, number of patients, etc. is given. If one is divided by the other the result gives the number of minutes spent on each patient. Next question.

**Agricultural Universities**

\+

*1646. { **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** **Shri Bahadur Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission have opposed the establishment of new Agricultural Universities in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what final decision Government have taken for establishment of such universities?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) and (b). No communication has been received from the University Grants Commission opposing the establishment of agricultural universities. The University Grants Commission has already examined proposals for the establishment of three such universities. Of these, one has already been established in U.P., and establishment of the other other two is under consideration. In none of these cases has the University Grants Commission opposed the establishment of such universities. If and when any new universities are established, the Government will give due consideration to the views of the University Grants Commission.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** There was a report in the Press that the University Grants Commission had opposed the establishment of these Universities and the hon. Minister also referred to it while replying to the debate on the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry and said that it might be true and that the official communication had not been received by the Government I would like to know if the hon. Minister is aware of the grounds or reasons on which the UGC had felt it fit to oppose the establishment of these universities?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** That was merely a report in the Press. It is not that the UGC has written to us. As my hon. colleague has said, so far as the three Universities that were referred to are concerned, one has been started and the others are under consideration; others would come. Therefore, a mere suggestion in the Press does not constitute an opinion.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : दो यूनिवर्सिटीज जो अंडर कंसीडरेशन हैं, उन को खोलने में कौन से सिद्धान्त प्रमुख रखे जायेंगे ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : इस के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई गई है । उस का एक ब्ल्यू प्रिंट है । एक बड़े अमरीकी एक्सपर्ट डीन हना भी आये थे, उन्हों ने भी उस के लिये कुछ काइटीरिया रखा है । इस सब के मुताबिक काम किया जा रहा है ।

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** May I know whether the scheme that has been

formulated has been forwarded to all the State Governments and whether their suggestions for the establishment of an agricultural university in their States have been invited?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** They have been communicated to the State Governments. In fact there is a regular competition among the States that each one should have a university of that type.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether the Central Government or the University Grants Commission will give regularly some aid to the Rudrapur University in U.P. and if so what is the amount to be paid?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** The recurring cost is the responsibility of the State Governments. We have offered to pay 75 per cent of the non recurring cost '25 per cent by way of loan. The land and the existing buildings are to be provided by the State Governments.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** The hon. Minister in the course of his speech said that the UGC was not the Government of India: Government of India was something else. What was te reason for offering this remark? Has there been any pposition from the UGC regarding these agricultural universities? If not, why did he make that remark?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** That remark came because some hon Members said, while in the midst of my speech, that the UGC had opposed it. This question was not before me at that time and so I said that even if they opposed it, the question as to whether such universities should be started or not from the agricultural point of view is a question ultimately for the decision of the Government of India in any way.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** जिस तरह से रुद्रपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना में अमरीका से अच्छा आर्थिक सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है, इसी तरह से जो दो अन्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होने जा रहे हैं, उन के लिये भी बाहर से कुछ आर्थिक सहयोग प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

**श्री स० का० पाटिल :** जरूर सम्भावना है । इस का कारण यह है कि दो चार यूनिवर्सिटीज जिन के बारे में चर्चा चल रही है, अमरीका के एक्सपर्ट वगैरह उस बातचीत में शामिल हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि संभावना जरूर है ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** जिस तरह से अमरीका से आर्थिक सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ है, उसी तरह से भी किसी अन्य देश से भी आर्थिक सहयोग प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

**श्री स० का० पाटिल :** अन्य देश का तो मुझे कुछ मालूम नहीं है : लेकिन जो लैंड ग्रांट यूनिवर्सिटीज अमरीका में हैं, उन में एक प्रकार की विशिष्टता है । इसलिये वह गवर्नमेंट इस में दिलचस्पी ले रही है ।

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to establish an agricultural university in a village near the town where all facilities are available?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** We are not considering the village or the town and so on because there must be the conditions which are necesary for the establishment of such universities: agricultural college, veterinary college and other things such as land and so on. The other day, in my speech, I mentioned about Anand and roundabout, from where the hon. Member comes.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Has the UGC given any grant or aid to the Rudrapur University?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** No.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Then, may I know if it is the function of the UGC to provide aid to the agricultural universities also or only to the universities of the other type?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** It would be difficult to give all the items for which the UGC gives grants but so far as

my information goes, I do not think the UGC has given any help to the Rudrapur University

**Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I** know whether these new agricultural universities will be taking classes in post-graduate courses and doctorate classes as in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** It is intended that they will give post gradute instructions which means that there will be these classes. Because research, extension and education are combined, there will probably be Ph.D courses also.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दो यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिये कौन कौन सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने मांग की है ?

**डा० पं० शा० देशमुख** : काफी स्टेट्स ने मांग की है । राजस्थान है, पंजाब है, आंध्र प्रदेश है, उड़ीसा है और स्टेट्स भी इस की मांग कर रही हैं ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know the total amount paid so far by the Centre to the State Governments for these universities?

**Dr. P. S Deshmukh:** The amount agreed to be paid in the Second Plan period was only Rs. 50 lakhs. The Government is however likely to pay on the whole Rs. 2 crores—Rs. 142 crores by way of grants and Rs. 73 lakhs by way of loans. So far, I think only Rs. 50 lakhs have been paid.

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इन स्टेट्स में मांगे आई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश से भी ऐसी कोई मांग आई है ? इन विश्वविद्यालयों का जो पाठ्यक्रम होगा, उस पाठ्यक्रम को बनाने के लिये क्या कोई विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त हुए हैं और इन का माध्यम कौन सी भाषा रहेगी ?

**डा० पं० शा० देशमुख** : जहां तक पाठ्यक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे पास उस का ब्यौरा है, डिटेल्ज हैं क्योंकि यह सब लैंड ग्रांट कालेज जो अमरीका में हैं, उस की बेसिस पर है । मगर और जो डिटेल्ज हैं, वे तो यूनिवर्सिटी ही तय करेगी । प्रोपोजल्ज जब स्टेट गवनमेंट्स से आयेंगे, तब तय की जायेंगे । मध्य प्रदेश से कोई मांग नहीं आयी है ।

**Hassan-Mangalore Rail Link**

\+

*1649. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** / **Shri Siddananjappa:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of rail link between Hassan and Mangalore will be taken up in view of the development of Mangalore Port as an all-weather major port having been included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any time schedule for the various phases of work has been drawn up; and

(c) if not, when the same will be drawn up?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (c) The construction of the rail link between Hassan and Mangalore and the its phasing to suit the progress to be made with the Mangalore Port Project during the Third Five Year Plan, is under consideration.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** It was definitely stated that if the Mangalore port is going to be developed this project will be included in the third Plan. Again, may I know what is under consideration, when it has been stated by the hon Minister of Transport and Communications that the Mangalore port will be developed in the third Plan?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** May I read what has been communicated to us? It has been decided that the Mangalore port project will be included in the third Plan, but the project could be proceeded with after certain technical investigations have been carried out. The railway line from

Hassan to Mangalore will also be included in the railway Plan but its phasing over the Plan period as also the provision for the line will depend upon the progress made with the port project. No time-schedule for phasing the work has been drawn as yet. This will be done in due course in consultation with the various authorities concerned, such as the Ministry of Transport, Planning Commission, etc.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** May I know what is the allotment made by the Planning Commission? Has any further allotment been made?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** No, Sir. No further allotment has been made.

**Shri Shivananjappa:** What are the important towns that will be linked up between Hassan and Mangalore-

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** The final location survey has got to be done and only then we will know which way the line moves.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** In the Consultative Committee for Planning, they circulated a note giving the various allocations, in which the railways have been given an additional amount of Rs. 25 crores. May I know what are the lines that have been given priority in view of the additional amount of Rs. 25 crores?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Mangalore-Hassan railway line is included.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I wanted to know about the priority.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** What the Planning Commission has said in that the following new lines will merit consideration for inclusion in the third Plan: 1. Hassan-Mangalore; 2. Bangalore-Salem; and 3. Panvel-Kharpada.

**Shri Achar:** I want to know whether the Hassan-Mangalore line is included in the third Plan.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I said this will be included, but phasing of it will depend on the development of the port.

**Shri Achar:** I could not follow, Sir.

**Mr Speaker:** It will be included but the phasing will depend upon the development of the port.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** This is a 123-mile link. May I know whether any estimate has been drawn up about the period by which it can be completed as and when it is taken up?

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Estimates were made. The length is 123 for M.G. it is about 137 miles for BG. The estimate for the metre guage is Rs. 10.24 crores, and if it is broad guage, it is Rs. 15.73 crores. But it is going to be taken up as a metre gauge line.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Many questions are coming up with regard to this line, apart from the need for other lines, and so—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let him reserve his questions for Punjab! Next question.

### Steps to Check Pollution of Water Supply in Delhi

*1650. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of the Reddy Committee have warned the Delhi Municipal Corporation authorities that if their recommendations particularly referring to construction of sewer connections at Barapulla Nalla were not implemented there was every danger that the epidemics like "Jaundice" might break out at any time, more particularly in the first few weeks of the coming monsoon; and

(b) In view of the Reddy Committee' recommendations, what steps have been taken so far to avoid pollution of water supply in Delhi?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No Sir. The Reddy Committee have recommended certain works for stopping overflow of sullage into the river, but have not specifically mentioned the sewer along Barapulla

Nalla, nor warned against the outbreak of epidemics like Jaundice.

(b) The works taken in hand by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to prevent overflow of sullage into the river are:

(1) Construction of Delhi Gate-Ring Road Sewer. This work is expected to be completed in four working months.

(2) Pumping Station at Ring Road. completed by June, 1961.

(3) Rising Main from Ring Road to High level Gravitation Duct It has since been completed.

(4) Extension of Purification Plant at Okhla. This work is expected to be completed by June, 1961.

(5) Cross connection between old and new sewers. Works are in progress.

**Shri Goray:** The Reddy Committee had pointed out that this being a very crucial issue, steps should be taken to co-ordinate the work and execute it as soon as possible. What concrete steps have the Government taken to see that the Home Ministry supervises over this work, because the Reddy Reddy Committee's report was to that effect?

**Shri Karmarkar:** All these were the result of the co-ordination between the various Ministries and the administrations concerned. About speedy execution, I think what I read in the latter half of my answer to the question showed that that there is sufficient speed.

**Shri Goray:** Has the Government any indepedendent machinery for checking the sewage that is flowing into the Jumna river, apart from what the Corporation is doing?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The Government of India are also concerned with it. As I said, this is being taken up on a high level; the Delhi Administration is interested; the Government of India are interested. But naturally, the Delhi Municipal Corporation, being the body concerned with this thing, is primarily concerned with this.

**Shri Assar:** May I know whether it is a fact that some of the work started by the Corporation has been stopped, and may I also know what steps are taken by the Government to get the work resumed?

**Shri Karmarkar:** What work has stopped?

**Shri Assar:** The Corporation has stopped some work now; some work in regard to Barapulla.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am not aware of any work having stoped. If the hon. Member has any special information, I would like to have it and I will have it checked up if he passes on that information to me. So far as I am concerned, no work has been stopped. In fact it is going to be completed.

**Shri Goray:** So far as my information goes, the work in Barapulla Nalla has been stopped since the last six months or so. The hon. Minister may kindly enquire. What I wanted to know was this. Out of the total flow of 1,000 cusecs per day in the Jumna during the summer months, nearly 20 per cent or more of sewage is getting mixed up. Therefore, I would like to know when the Government expects to complete the work. Otherwise, there will be another calamity as on the former occasion.

**Shri Karmarkar:** So far as can anticipate, there will be no calamity. So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I shall have it checked up.

**Bhakra Control Board**

\+

*1651. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Shri P. S. Daulta::**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the opi-

nion of Mr. P. Ismail, formerly Legal Adviser to Punjab given during his tenure that the Bhakra Control Board is not a constitutional and legal entity under Article 54 of the Constitution of India or any other law and all expenditure of it is unauthorised; and

(b) if so, what steps are Government taking to rectify or correct the position?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No, Sir. The Central Government are, however, aware that the Bhakra Control Board is only an Advisory and not a constitutional or legal entity. No expenditure is incurred by the Control Board as such the execution of the Bhakra Project is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** If the Bhakra Control Board is an advisory body and has no power to spend any money, through what agency, legal or constitutional, is the money in respect of the Bhakra Control Board spent?

**Shri Hathi:** The set-up of this Control Board is this: the Ministers concerned, the Secretaries of the various departments of the Governments, and the Secretary of the Ministry in the Central Government are all on this Control Board. The decisions are taken by the Board, but the actual orders are issued by the State Governments themselves, where the Irrigation Secretary and the Finance Secretary are all members. The convention is that the decisions of the Board are implemented by the State Governments. So, it is the State Governments who finally issue orders and place contracts.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what are the different set-ups devised by the Irrigation Ministry for the control of such bodies—Bhakra and other bodies—and why it is that the Bhakra Board is only an advisory body and why, for other power projects, the Government has got some other kind of set-up?

**Shri Hathi:** The other kind of set-up is only one, namely, the DVC. It is a corporation which is established under a statute of Parliament. All other boards which were constituted are advisory boards on the same pattern as the Bhakra Control Board. In respect of Bhakra, there is more than one State. For Hirakud, for example, there is only one State. Even then, it was a Control Board. The idea of the Control Boards is to have speedy execution; that decisions are taken by the representatives of the various departments by sitting round the table. Then the decisions are implemented by the departments concerned.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** This is very strange, Sir. If the Bhakra Control Board is able to execute the works expeditiously, why is it that the same set-up has not been given to other irrigation and power projects? If that is not so, if it is only an advisory body and cannot spend any money, why is it that the other statutory set-ups have not been made aplicable to the Bhakra Control Board?

**Shri Hathi:** There is only one statutory board other than the control board, *viz.*, the DVC. There is no other body which is a statutory board. They are all on the pattern of the Bhakra Board and all are running efficiently, because if more than one State are involved, the representatives of the States are there on the board. The decisions are taken by the board and implemented by the State Governments.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि भाखरा बांध पर अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है, और यह धन आरम्भ में जितना आंका गया था उस से कितना अधिक है, और कितना और अधिक व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

**Shri Hathi:** This does not arise out of this question. He wants to know the total expenditure. That is beyond the point.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि विभिन्न विभागों के अफसर इकट्ठे होते हैं तो उस के बाद जो बोर्ड बनता है वह एडवाइजरी हो जाता है । तो यह जो एडवाइजरी बोर्ड काम करता है यह केवल एडवाइस देने का ही काम करता है । वही अफसर जब अलग अलग काम करते हैं तो उन को ताकत रहती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप वैसा ही बोर्ड क्यों नहीं बनाते जैसा कि डी० वी० सी० के लिये बंगाल और बिहार का बनाया है ताकि उसको काम करने की ताकत भी रहे ?

**Shri Hathi:** Our experience is that the Boards are functioning quite well—the Chambal Control Board, the Kosi Control Board, the Hirakud Control Board and the Bhakra Control Board are all working very well.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Is it a fact that there is also a board of consultants on technical matters and construction matters? If so, what are the functions of this board and what are the functions of the Control Board? Do they extend to administrative matters also?

**Shri Hathi:** The board of consultants are meant to give advice purely on technical matters. Whenever any question of technical importance comes, that matter is referred to the board of consultants. The Control Board is regularly meeting month to month looking after the execution and takes decisions, which are implemented by the State Governments.

**Rice From Burma**

\+

*1652. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of rice from Burma under Indo-Burma agreement continues; and

(b) whether the recent agreement between China and Burma wherein the latter will supply rice to China will affect supply of rice to India?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is presumed that the Government of Burma had taken into account their other commitments while entering into an agreement in November, 1960, with the Government of India for the supply of 2 lakh tons of rice and that the supply of the contracted quantity will not be affected.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** May I know if the commitment made with Burma is being continued? Is it being honoured?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** We expect that the Government of Burma will be able to honour the commitment. So far we have imported about 32,000 tons out of this contracted quantity.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** May I know what is the quantity which Burma promised to give? Is it being supplied according to the agreement or is it behind the target?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is true that with regard to the quantity contracted by the Burmese Government covered by the long-term agreement of 1956, there is some short-fall. They contracted to supply 2 million tons, but they were able to supply only a little over 17 lakh tons. This time they have contracted to supply 2 lakh tons in the current year and 50,000 tons out of the balance remaining, so that altogether it comes to 2½ lakh tons, out of which we have been able to import 32,000 tons. It is expected that the Burmese Government will be able to give us the balance remaining out of 2½ lakh tons.

**Shri M. B. Thakore:** May I know the price of the Burmese rice?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The price is £ 33 for SMS white rice and £ 32-12-0 for full boiled rice.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There has been considerable short-fall so far as import from Burma is concerned, I think on two occasions, and even this year. May I know what made the Deputy Minister think that the short-fall which has been brought about during last year will be made good this year?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I did not say that the short-fall of about 3 lakh tons would be made good. I only said that 50,000 tons out of the short-fall will be made good *plus* 2 lakh tons, which is contracted to be delivered this year. This is a comparatively small quantity compared to previous years. It ranged between 3 lakh tons and 5 lakh tons every year.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** In view of the sound food position in the country, may I know what is the need to import rice from Burma now?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** As my colleague said, we used to import 5 lakh tons and we have now brought it down to 2 lakh tons. That is an indication of our better position.

**Delhi-Punjab Dispute over Diversion of Drain No. 8**

\+

*1653. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of talks held with the Punjab Government during his recent visit to Chandigarh to settle the Delhi-Punjab dispute over the diversion of drain No. 8;

(b) whether the final settlement has been reached in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) After discussions at Chandigarh, the matter was referred back to technical experts for further examination in the light of the conclusions reached;

(b) Not yet Sir;

(c) Does not arise.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** In view of so much delay, is there any possibility to divert the Drain No. 8 before the coming rainy season?

**Shri Hathi:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether in this meeting there was also any proposal to put up a dam at the tail of this drain, with a view to provide water to the arid area of the districts of Mahendragarh and Gurgaon?

**Shri Hathi:** There is no dam under consideration; only embankments on the banks of the drain.

**Third Class Sleeper Coaches in Trains**

*1654. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether III Class Sleeper Coaches have been provided in all long distance trains in the country;

(b) if not, when this will be done; and (c) whether the present rate of production of sleeper coaches is adequate to meet our demands?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). Sleeper coaches have been provided on 28 out of 30 pairs of trains on the Broad Gauge and 8 out of all pairs of trains on the metre Gauge trains with runs over 800 Kms. at the rate one coach on each train. On the remaining trains the facility is expected to be introduced in about a month's time.

**Shri Jinachandran:** May I know whether Government will introduce sleeper coaches in all night trains like the Cochin Express, which travels the whole of the night?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Initially, the intention is to have sleeper coaches on trains which have to run for distances longer than 500 miles on the broad gauge. We feel that the dist-

ance of 300 miles warrants a sleeper coach on the metre gauge. These are the targets to which we intend to adhere at the present time.

**Shri Jinachandran:** The distance between Bangalore and Madras is only 200 miles and you are having sleeping coaches, but in the case of the Cochin Express, the distance is 450 miles.

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Sleeper coaches may be provided even for shorter runs, but people have to pay for that. But where free sleeping accommodation is provided, that is, for distances above 500 miles on the broad gauge and 300 miles on the metre gauge.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether Government have assessed the requirements of sleeper coaches on the broad gauge as well as metre gauge lines and if so, by what number they are short of the requirements?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** This is by way of providing an amenity. No hard and fast assessment has been made. We feel the passengers travelling over distances longer than 500 miles on broad gauge and 300 miles on metre gauge should be provided with free sleeping accommodation.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** In the *deluxe* train between Madras and Delhi, even I Class coach is attached to it, but no attendants' coach is attached and as a result, attendants get accommodation neither in the ordinary *deluxe* train nor in the sleeping coaches and there is no accommodation for them anywhere in the train. Will Government look into it and make some provision for those persons to have some accommodation in the sleeper coaches?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Yes, Sir; I will have that matter looked into.

**Shri Tangamani:** The hon. Deputy Minister stated that in metre gauge 300 miles will warrant sleeping coaches. In the ex-S.I.R. there are four Express trains, and only one is now provided with sleeping coaches. The other three Express trains also have a run of more than 300 miles. I would like to know whether sleeping coaches will be provided in those three trains also?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** Yes, Sir: we will introduce sleeper coaches as soon as sleeper coaches become available.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### School Meals Programme

*1641. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the school meals programme recommended by the School Health Committee is likely to be approved and finalised during the period of Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the year from which the benefit is likely to be received by students;

(c) the content of the meal and total estimated annual cost of the programme as may be approved; and

(d) when the programme is expected to be extended to colleges?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) to (d). The final report of the School Health Committee is awaited. The recommendations of the Committee will be duly considered and appropriate action taken by the Government during the Third Five Year Plan period. Schemes of a limited nature for the supply of Mid-day meals to school children already exist in some shools in States like Madras, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Delhi.

### Electrification of Tambaram—Villupuram Line

*1647. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders have been invited by the Southern Rail-

way for the electric traction of Tambaram—Villupuram route;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) what is the last date of receipt of tenders?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 4.63 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

**Calcutta Port**

*1648. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per day per ship rate of discharge of foodgrains from ships as well as per day per ship rate of loading of coal and ore on to ships has fallen in 1959-60 as compared with that of 1958-59 in Calcutta Port; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same and the steps being taken by Government to improve the rate of loading and unloading?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for the fall in the figures for the handling of foodgrains, coal and ore during 1959-60 as compared to those of 1958-59 are indicated below:

*Foodgrains*

(i) Delay in the clearing of foodgrains from the Transit sheds.

(ii) During 1959-60, a lesser quantity of foodgrains came in larger number of ships as compared to the year 1958-59.

(iii) Bunching of ships during the spring tides.

*Coal*

(i) Erratic arrival of coal wagons.

(ii) Inability to make full use of the mechanical coal plant at No. 18. Coal Berth owing to shortage of loaded open wagons.

(iii) Bunching of colliers.

(iv) Draft restrictions affecting sailing dates.

*Ore*

(i) Inadequate and irregular supply of wagons for the transport of ores from mines to Docks for shipment.

(ii) Irregular arrival of ore wagons to the Docks due to which many ore ships had to wait for leave with less cargo.

(iii) Inability to build up sufficient cushion stock due to inadequate arrival of ore wagons.

*Steps taken to improve the position*

In the case of foodgrains constant day to day watch is maintained to ensure speedy clearance of foodgrains from the Transit Sheds, by road as well as by rail. To help the Food Department the Port Commissioners have rented to them all available storage space in the Port area.

Constant pressure is being maintained on the Railways through Port Co-ordinating Committee meetings and otherwise for supply of adequate number of wagons including open wagons for foodgrains as well as coal and ore.

The Steamer Agents have been approached to avoid bunching of ships as far as possible and not to wait for the best sailing drafts.

Every effort is being made to improve the river drafts by constant dredging, with the craft available to the Port Commissioners.

The overall Port position is being reviewed monthly by a high level Port

Co-ordinating Committee which is attended by representatives of ship owners, Railways, Customs, Food Department, the State Trading Corporation, Coal Controller, Iron and Steel Controller, Import and Export Controller etc. The recommendations made by this Committee are implemented forthwith wherever possible.

**Indian Officials at International Tourist Conferences**

*1655. { **Shri Inder J. Malhotra**; **Shri Bahadur Singh**:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of International Tourist Conferences attended by the Government of India's representatives during the last two years;

(b) what were the designations of such officers, deputed for attending these conferences;

(c) the foreign countries where these conferences were held; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange spent by these officers?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan)**: (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 82].

**Self-sufficiency in Jute**

*1656. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme or schedule has been drawn up for becoming self-sufficient in the production of raw jute; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the scheme?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh)**: (a) Yes. 65 lakh bales of jute and 10 lakh bales of mesta are the target for the Third Five Year Plan period.

(b) Intensive schemes for increasing the out-put of jute have been provided in the Third Five Year Plan. These schemes include supply of improved seeds, distribution of fertilizers, adoption of improved agricultural practnces and better retting facilities for improveming the quality of fibre.

**Late Running of Trains from Delhi Junction**

3572. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) on how many days in 1960-61 all the mail and express trains started late from Delhi Junction Station;

(b) the minimum and maximum period of late starting; and

(c) steps taken to improve the punctual departure of trains from Delhi Junction Station?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan)**: (a) During 1960-61, Mail and Express trains had a late start on 749 occasions from Delhi Junction Station.

(b) Minimum 5 minutes. Maximum 275 minutes

(c) Every endeavour is made to ensure the punctual departure of trains carrying passengers from Delhi Junction Station. Staff are impressed on the imperative importance of running passenger trains in time. Suitable action is taken against the staff responsible for avoidable detentions.

In addition, the following steps have also been taken to ensure punctual departure of trains from Delhi Main Station:

(i) Delhi Yard is being remodelled in order to provide additional facilities for reception and despatch of trains and also for maintenance of rakes.

(ii) Intermediate Block Home Signals have been provided on the Delhi—Ghaziabad section in order to start and receive the trains in quick succession at Delhi Junction.

(iii) Two additioinal broad-gauge platforms have been provided.

(iv) Continues track circuiting has been provided between Delhi-Subzimandi, Delhi-Delhi Kishenganj, Delhi-New Delhi.

(v) Semi automatic three aspect signals have been provided on the section controlled by Sadar Cabin to give prior warning of the signal in advance.

**Family Planning in Punjab**

**3573. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of Family Planning Centres opened during 1956—61 in the Mohindergarh District of Punjab and their places of location?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** Two Family Planning Centres, one urban and one rural, at Narnaul and Bond Kalan in the Mohindergarh District of Punjab were opened during 1956—61.

**Sugar Factories in Punjab**

3574. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the number of sugar factories in the co-operative sector in Punjab set up during the Second Five Year Plan period with the location, capacity and estimated cost?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** A statement giving details of the information required is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 83].

**Supply of Sugar to Punjab**

**3575. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of sugar supplied to Punjab Government during 1960-61 by the Centre;

(b) the price at which it was supplied; and

(c) the price at which Punjab Government sold it to consumers?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) 54,361 tons of sugar was allotted from November 1960 to March 1961.

(b) The allotments were made at the controlled ex-factory prices of Rs. 38·35 per maund from factories in the Punjab and at Rs. 37.80 per maund from factories in Uttar Pradesh for ISS D-29 grade with prescribed price differentials for other grades.

(c) ISS D-29 and lower grades—At Rs. 1:13 per gilogram.

ISS grades highter than D-29—At Rs. 1:13 per Kilogram.

Additional supplies to consumers and establishments over and above their normal quota—At Rs. 1·20 per kilogram upto 13-11-1960. At Rs. 1·18 per kilogram from 14-11-1960 upto 11-1-1961 whereafter the system of sale of additional quantities at higher price was abolished.

**Remodelling of Aurangabad Station**

**3576. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to remodel the Aurangabad station on Manmad-Kachiguda line of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work will commence and the estimated cost for the same?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work will be taken up shortly as soon as the proposal is finalised. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 80,000.

**P. & T. Offices**

**3577. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of Posts and Telegraphs Offices opened during the year 1960 and by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period in Maharashtra (District-wise)?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 84.]

**Bombay—Agra Road**

**3578. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1140 on the 1st December, 1960 and state the progress so far made in divering the Bombay—Agra road at Nasik by constructing a new bridge on the Godavari?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** For the diversion, half of the earthwork and collection of stones has been completed so far.

The work of excavation for two abutments and six piers for the foundation of the bridge is in progress at present. Collection of material at site for the construction of the bridge has been started.

**Change of Names of Stations on C. Railway**

**3579. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the names of some stations on the Central Railway have recently been changed; and

(b) if so, the names of these stations with changed names?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). Yes, a statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

The following changes in the names of Railway stations on the Central Railway were made during period from 1-1-1959 to 28-2-1961:

| S. No | Old Station name | Altered Station Name | Date on which the charge was given effect to. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Supa | Charkhari Road | 1-2-1959 |
| 2. | Amulla | Amla Khurd | 1-8-1959 |
| 3. | Ellora Road | Potul | 1-2-1960 |

**Railway Out-Agencies**

**3580. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-agencies in Bihar opened during 1960-61, so far; and

(b) the number of new out-agencies to be opened during 1961-62?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Nil.

(b) Proposals to open out-agencies at 17 places in Bihar are under examination; but it cannot be stated definitely at this stage whether out-agencies at these 17 places will be opened during 1961-62 or opened at all. Also, it is possible that out-agencies at other places may be opened during this year.

**Electrification of Stations on S. Railway**

**3581. Shri R. Narayanaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railway Stations which have been electrified during the year 1960-61 on the Madurai-Bodinayakkanur section of Southern Railway; and

(b) the names of railway stations to be electrified during 1961-62?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) There are 11 stations on the Madurai-Bodinayakkanur section of the

Southern Railway, of which Madural, Usilampatti, Teni and Bodinaryakkanur have already been electrified. Electrification of station Andipatti is included in 1960-61 Programme and the work is in progress.

(b) The question of electrification of the remaining stations on this section will be examined as and when power from local sources becomes available at reasonable rates.

**Over-bridge at Ambala**

**3582. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2229 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in the finalisation of the scheme of Ambala over-bridge with the State Government; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). The actual execution of the Railway's portion of the work *i.e.* the bridge proper, is held up due to necessary diversion-road not having been completed though it has been taken in hand by the State Government. It is, however, expected that the bridge proper would be completed by 31-3-1962.

**Family Planning Centres in Punjab**

**3583. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of family planning centres opened during 1960-61 in the Hoshiarpur District of Punjab and their places of location?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** No Family Planning Centre was opened in the Hoshiarpur District in Punjab during 1960-61. However, three family planning centres, two urban and one rural at Hoshiarpur, Nangal and Gagret respectively were opened in the Hoshiarpur District earlier during the Second Five Year Plan period.

**नई दिल्ली की सड़कों के नाम**

३५८४. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २८ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका समिति के अधीन क्षेत्र में सड़कों के भारतीय नाम रखने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने निम्नलिखित और सड़कों का नाम बदल दिया है :—

| पुराना नाम | नया नाम |
|---|---|
| १. ओल्ड मिल रोड | रफी मार्ग. |
| २. कीलिंग रोड | टाल्सटाय मार्ग |
| ३. क्लाइव रोड | त्यागराज मार्ग |
| ४. बाजार रोड | तानसेन मार्ग |

**Compensation to Victims of Railway Accidents**

**3585. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1574 on the 9th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the new compensation scheme for payment to victims of Railway accidents has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Renigunta—Tirupati Line**

**3586. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1575 on the 9th November, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to convert the Renigunta Tirupati metre gauge Railway line into broad gauge?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** The reappraisal report from the Southern Railway is still under examination.

### कुठ को लोकप्रिय बनाना

३५८७. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुठ को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या क्या साधन बर्ते जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कहां-कहां इसकी काश्त होती है और वहां इसका भविष्य क्या है ?

**कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख)** : (क) कुठ को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) लाहौल वादी, पंजाब में कुठ की काश्त के लिये भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा ३६,९०० रुपयों की लागत की एक योजना १ अप्रैल, १९६० से ३ वर्ष के लिये मंजूर की गई है। यह खर्च परिषद् द्वारा किया जायेगा। इस योजना का उद्देश्य भारतीय और आवश्यक तेल मात्राओं युक्त अधिक उपज वाली किस्मों को एकत्र करना, उगाना और फसल की कृषि सम्बन्धी उत्तम आवश्यकताओं का पता लगाना और विपणन-सुविधाओं का विकास करना भी है।

(२) पंजाब सरकार कुठ बीज के क्रय के लिये उपदान दे रही है। इस कार्य के लिये पिछले वर्ष कृषि के उप-निदेशक, कुल्लू ने २५०० रुपये की राशि वितरण की।

(३) हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग ने अनेक स्थानों पर प्रयोगात्मक ढंग पर कुठ की काश्त शुरू की है और भावी कृषकों में अच्छी स्किस्म के कुठ बीजों को नाम-मात्र भावों पर वितरण करने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं तथा इसकी काश्त के अनेक तरीकों के सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी सलाह वह मुफ्त देता है।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐन-पुखरी, देवरी खर्रान और अपर बुशहर वन प्रभागों में कुठ की काश्त शुरू कर दी गई है।

जहां तक काश्त का सम्बन्ध है ऐन पुखारी में उत्साह वर्धक परिणाम निकले हैं, और उस क्षेत्र में इसका भविष्य अच्छा है।

### हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाग

३५८८. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग के पास कितने छोटे बड़े बाग है;

(ख) इन बागों में कौन-कौन से फल पैदा होते हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में इन से कितनी आय हुई ?

**कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा)**: (क) दो। एक बड़ा और एक छोटा।

(ख) बड़े में सेब और छोटे में आम और चीकू।

(ग) ओलावृष्टि के कारण छोटे वाले मे कोई आय नही हुई। बड़ा वाला ५ वर्ष के लिये १० रुपये प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से पट्टे पर दे दिया गया था। पट्टे की शर्तों के अनुसार जो २० जून, १९६० को समाप्त हो गया, १९६०–६१ में १० रुपये की आई हुई। वन विभाग ने इस फलोद्यान का कार्य अब अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

### सिंचाई और विद्युत् योजनायें

३५८६. **श्री पद्म देव** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई और विद्युत् की बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में से कितनी योजनायें पूर्णतः कार्यान्वित हो चुकी हैं; और

(ख) बाकी योजनाओं के कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमन्त्री (श्री हाथी)** : (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी० २८६२।६१]

### Import of Fish from Thailand

**3590. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special type of fish which is found in Thailand is going to be imported to improve pisciculture in India; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where experiments will be made?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) A consignment of the Common Carp (Scale Carp) *Cyprinus Carpio* was first brought from Bangkok, Thailand, to the Cuttack sub-station of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute in August, 1957, for experimental purposes, where they were propagated.

(b) The States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Mysore, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Delhi and Tripura have taken experimental consignments of fry and fingerlings of this fish from Cuttack for rearing in the respective States/Territories.

### Fertilizers from Japan

**3591. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Japanese concerns have expressed their readiness to sell fertilizers on longterm credit; and

(b) if so, at what stage the negotiations are?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Malaria Eradication Programme in Orissa

**3592. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount is proposed to be spent by Government on Malaria Eradication Programme in Orissa during 1961-62; and

(b) the total amount which has been spent in Orissa on this programme during the Second Five Year Plan period?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Rs. 99·82 lakhs approximately.

(b) Rs. 2,53,20,303 ·.

### Stage-Blocks in Orissa

**3593. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Stage I Blocks in Orissa which have got the additional provision of Rs. 4·5 lakhs in place of Rs. 3·9 lakhs in 1961-62 period; and

(b) the nature of extra productive activities to be undertaken by them with this additional provision?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Presumably the question refers to the increased pro-

vision of Rs. 4.5 lakhs in place of Rs. 3·9 lakhs in the Agriculture Sector of the Schematic budget of Stage I Blocks by a corresponding reduction from the other Sectors applicable to all the Third Plan blocks. Allotment of blocks to the States is made twice a year in April and October respectively. Allotment of the April, 1961 series of Stage I Blocks to Orissa has not yet been made.

(b) Does not arise.

**Federation of Consumers' Cooperative Stores in Delhi**

**3594. Shri Surya Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of the Cooperative Societies, Delhi, has set up a federation of consumers' cooperative stores in Delhi during 1959;

(b) to what extent the purpose for which this federation was set up has been served;

(c) whether the federation has in any way benefited the cooperative stores in Delhi; and

(d) whether the shares have not yet been issued to the shareholders who joined the federation in September, 1960?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) Yes. A federation of consumers' cooperative stores was registered in Delhi by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in September, 1959.

(b) The federation was set up mainly with the object of procuring and supplying consumer goods to member-primary stores. Since its registration in September, 1959 the federation dealt in sugar and wheat to the extent of about Rs. 2.9 lakhs and Rs. 0:36 lakhs respectively. At present it is not doing any business. It cannot, therefore, be said that it had so far served the purpose for which it was registered.

(c) The federation supplied sugar to the member stores after keeping a nominal margin. To this extent the member stores benefited.

(d) It is reported that share certificates have not yet been issued to the shareholders who joined the federation in September, 1960.

**Rural Water Supply in Punjab**

**3595. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what aid has been given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for rural water supply in 1960-61;

(b) the aid utilised during the period and the schemes on which it has been utilised; and

(c) the allocation for 1961-62?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) A lump sum grant of Rs. 34·54 lakhs has been given by the Central Government to the Government of Punjab during 1960-61 for various Centrally Aided Schemes which includes aid for rural water supply schemes approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural).

(b) The State Government has reported that a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been utilised on rural water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural). A list of the Schemes received from the State Government is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 85.]

(c) The allocation for 1961-62 has not been decided so far.

**Flag Station at Dhakauli**

**3596. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the **Minister of Railways** be pleased to state what decision has been taken on the proposal to have a flag station at Dhakauli between Chandigarh and Ghaggar Railway Stations on the

Ambala-Kalka line on the Northern Railway, in view of the seasonal floods in the Ghaggar, when villagers living on the opposite bank cannot go to Ghaggar Railway Station?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy)**: The proposal has been examined and not accepted for want of adequate justification.

It is reported that a road bridge has recently been provided over Ghaggar River in the area and there would now be no difficulty for the travelling public in reaching Ghaggar Railway station.

**Private Bus Services in Orissa**

3597. **Shri Kumbhar**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private operators are not encouraged in Orissa State to ply service buses on the all and fair weather roads to overcome the inadequacy of services and to check the over-crowding in the State Transport of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of private and individual buses plying at present zone-wise in Orissa State?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur)**: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 245 private buses are plying on different routes in the districts indicated below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cuttack | 104 |
| 2. Puri | 21 |
| 3. Balasore | 46 |
| 4. Sambalpur | 11 |
| 5. Ganjam | 9 |
| 6. Koraput | 6 |
| 7. Sundergarh | 7 |
| 8. Mayurbhanj | 27 |
| 9. Dhenkanal | 4 |
| 10. Phulbani | 2 |
| 11. Kalahandi | — |
| 12. Koeonjhar | 8 |
| 13. Bolangir | — |
| TOTAL | 245 |

**Grants for Soil Conservation**

3598. **Shri Sanganna**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that the rates of payment out of the grants made for soil conservation in the tribal areas, to the labourers working on the lands vary from State to State as in the case of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the policy adopted in the matter of utilization of these grants by the State Governments?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh)**: (a) and (b). The implementation of Soil Conservation measures and schemes is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government only finances approved schemes. It is inevitable that in the course of implementation conditions and details vary from State to State.

**Asian Highway Project**

3599. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made by the thirteen member-States of ECAFE to implement the Asian Highway project and to mobilise financial and technical resources for the completion of the task; and

(b) whether there is unanimity among the member-States on the subject?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur)**: (a) and (b). The routes selected for the Asian Highway system generally follow the

existing main roads in the various countries and the problem is mainly one of completing the network by constructing the missing links and bridges and improving the surface to the required minimum standards. Further development can be taken up as funds permit and traffic conditions justify.

At the seventeenth session of the ECAFE held at New Delhi from the 8th to 20th March 1961, a resolution on the Asian Highway project proposed jointly by thirteen member-countries of the region, which are concerned with the project, was unanimously adopted. It has been recommended in the resolution that the countries concerned should give high priority within their overall economic plans to the development of roads which have been designated for inclusion in the international highway network. The Expert Working Groups have been requested by ECAFE to collect and review data on the missing links in the network, assess the economic and engineering feasibility of constructing these links and make recommendations on the ways and means of obtaining the technical and financial resources required. Further, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE has been requested to explore with the aid-giving agencies and cooperating countries the possibilities of obtaining the necessary aid and finally to take whatever steps he deems necessary to coordinate and harmonise the work of the individual countries in implementing the project.

Action on this resolution has to be initiated by the ECAFE Secretariat, which will arrange to collect the required data from the countries concerned and to convene meeting of the Expert Working Groups for reviewing the data and making recommendations regarding mobilisation of financial and technical resources for the implementation of the project.

The approved international highway routes within India follow mainly the existing National Highways, which are already being developed as part of our economic development plans.

**Bungalows allotted to former Director-General of P. & T.**

3600. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total amount spent on additions and alternations of the bungalows allotted frequently to the former Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs during the last three years?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** Rs. 10,420|-.

**Subsidies to Cultivators**

**3601. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is total allocation of the year 1961-62 for giving subsidies to the cultivators as an incentive for trying newly evolved techniques of cultivation in their fields; and

(b) what amount has been allocated or is being allocated to each State for this purpose?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) and (b). No specific allocation has been made for the year 1961-62 for this purpose. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments whose views in the matter have been called for.

**Medical Colleges in Punjab**

**3602. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State proposal to have a Third Medical College in the Third Five Year Plan has been approved by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the allocation made for it and the place of location?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). There is already three Government Medical Colleges at Amritsar, Patiala and Rohtak. Students admitted to the Rohtak Medical College are at present receiving instruction at the Medical College, Patiala, as the buildings for the Rohtak Medical College are not yet ready. In the revised proposals for the Third Plan the State Government have made a provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs for the Rohtak Medical College.

**Bridge at Rewari Junction**

3603. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no bridge at Rewari Junction station to go from one platform to another and the passengers have to cross the railway line; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge at this station?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) There is a foot over-bridge at this station but it has not yet been extended to the newly constructed island platform.

(b) It is proposed to extend the foot over-bridge to connect the new island platform also and this work is likely to be completed by June 1961.

**Rural Electrification in Punjab**

3604. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and technical help given to Punjab under the Rural Electrification Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period yearwise so far;

(b) the names of places district-wise electrified so far or to be electrified with the help according to target fixed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what allotment is being made for the Third Five Year Plan period for that State?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No assistance has so far been given specifically for this purpose. The State Government have asked for a loan of Rs. 77.09 lakhs for rural electrification schemes undertaken during the year 1959-60. This is being examined.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) A provision of Rs. 7·00 crores for rural electrification is being considered for inclusion in the Third Plan of Punjab.

**Report of Orissa Flood Control Enquiry Committee**

3605. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee, headed by Shri S. N. Bhanjdeo, has submitted an interim report to the State Government regarding short term measures against floods; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) A copy of the report has already been placed in the Library of Parliament and, as such, it is not considered necessary to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House.

**Development of Bazars in Tripura**

3606. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes taken up for the development of Maharaj Gunj Bazar, Bat Tala Bazar, Nath Showmohini

Bazar and Durga Chowmohini Bazar of Agartala, and

(b) how far these schemes have been implemented?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). The development work of Maharajganj Bazar, Battala Bazar, Math Chowmohini Bazar and Durga Chowmohini Market has been taken up by the Agartala Municipality with the aid of loans amountings to Rs. 5 64 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of market places in Agartala and the position is as under:—

(i) *Maharajganj Bazar*—The construction work pertaining to one traffic round, one drain culvert and buildings for one hundred stalls has been completed and soling of inside roads has been done. The development work for other constructions *e.g.* Slaughter house etc. is going on. About 80% work of earthfilling of land at Maharajganj Hawkers Corner Market has been completed and estimates for construction work have been prepared.

(ii) *Battala Bazar*—It is proposed to construct fish and meat stalls, grocers shops and vegetable sheds, inside roads, drains and latrine in this Bazar. Tenders for the construction of fish and meat stalls are being invited by the municipality and the development work has not yet been taken up by the municipality due to difficulties in removing unauthorised shopkeepers from this area.

(iii) *Math Chowmohini Bazar*—There is no scheme for the development of this Bazar. But it is proposed to construct meat, fish and vegetable stalls and grocers' shops, roads, drains, tube wells and a latrine in this bazar. The site for this purpose has been selected and the proposal for the acquisition of land has been forward to the Land Acquisition Collector, Agartala.

(iv) *Durga Chowmohini Market*—It is proposed to construct two grocers' shops, two open vegetable sheds, one fish and meat stall, sanitary latrines, inside roads, drains, culverts and tube wells in this Bazar. The land has since been developed by earth filling. Two grocers' shops and two vegetable shops have been partly constructed. The estimates for the fish, meat stalls and sanitary latrine have been prepared.

**Civil Aviation Centre, Allahabad**

**3607. Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure incurred so far on the establishment and running of the Civil Aviation Centre at Allahabad since its inception, giving the recurring and non-recurring expenditure year-wise separately; and

(b) whether the expenditure incurred is commensurate with the results achieved?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 86].

(b) Yes, Sir.

**डाक-तार गाइड**

३६०८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर के डाकघरों व तार घरों को बतलाने वाला डाक-तार गाइड (पी० एण्ड टी० गाइड) का सबसे पिछला प्रकाशन कब किया गया था और किस तारीख तक उसमें संशोधन किये गये ;

(ख) ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक संशोधित डाक तार गाइड के कब तक प्रकाशित कर दिये जाने की आशा की जाती है; और

(ग) इस गाइड को प्रति वर्ष समय पर प्रकाशित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

**परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर):** (क) १ अप्रैल, १९५७ तक संशोधित पिछला संस्करण अक्तूबर, १९५९ में प्रकाशित किया गया था। गाइड को अब डाकघर गाइड भाग III तथा तार घर गाइड भाग २ में अलग अलग कर दिया गया है। तारघर गाइड भाग ii का १ जनवरी, १९६० तक संशोधित पिछला संस्करण नवम्बर, १९६० में प्रकाशित किया गया था।

(ख) ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक संशोधित डाकघर तथा तारघर दोनों गाइड के इस वर्ष के अन्त तक प्रकाशित हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) प्रकाशन में शीघ्रता बरतने तथा उन्हें समय पर छापने के लिये सरकारी प्रेसों के बजाय प्राइवेट प्रेसों में छापने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

**Recruitment of Postmen in Cuddalore Division**

**3609. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received for the postmen selection Examinations held in 1960 and 1961 in Cuddalore Division, Madras State; and

(b) how many were selected and how many were rejected?

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):** (a) No recruitment to the cadre of postmen was made in the years 1960 and 1961 in South Arcot Division (Cuddalore) Madras Circle.

(b) The question does not arise.



**Expansion of Imphal Town**

**3610. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of the Imphal Town towards the marshy lands of Lamphelpat has been finally decided;

(b) if so, the extent of the area and the names of the quarters and government buildings to be shifted and constructed; and

(c) whether the advice of any town planning experts has been obtained on the subject?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) It has been decided that expansion of Imphal Town should take place around Lamphelpat area. The area proposed for expansion is not marshy but high ground.

(b) The total area of Lamphelpat is about 2200 acres out of which about 850 acres on the high grounds are being utilised for construction of the following buildings:—

(1) General Hospital and staff quarters.

(2) District Courts.

(3) Co-operative Society.

(4) Central Excise.

(5) Territorial Council Buildings.

(6) Manipur Rifles.

(7) Agricultural College.

(8) Jail.

(9) Air Transmitter (proposed).

(10) Fisheries Department.

(11) Government and Police staff quarters.

(c) Yes. The Development Plans have been prepared in consultation with the Chief Architect and Town Planner, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi.

**Tools and Plant Depot at Manmad**

**3611. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to un-starred question No. 1852 on the 21st December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since achieved in the setting up of tools and plant depot at Manmad;

(b) when the work will be completed; and

(c) what will be the employment opportunity provided by this depot?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) The progress in setting up of the Tools and Plant Depot at Manmad is 60% on the Civil Engineering Work.

(b) The Civil Engineering portion of the work is likely to be completed by 31st August, 1961. Arrangements are being made to procure the necessary tools and plants.

(c) Fresh employment opportunity is not likely to be much because some of the existing staff already working in the Central Engineering Workshop at Manmad will be available for manning this depot.

**Dry Freeze Vaccine**

**3612. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:—

(a) what is the total demand of dry freeze vaccine in the country;

(b) the total import thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to achieve self-sufficiency?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The question of the utilization of freeze dried vaccine in the campaign for the eradication of smallpox was considered by an Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1958. The Committee expressed the opinion that, while freeze dried vaccine, if made available, would facilitate implementation of mass vaccination programme, particularly in remote and comparatively inaccessible areas, the liquid vaccine currently in use, which is more easily prepared, would equally serve the purpose when transported and preserved in suitable conditions. The total requirement of freeze dried viccine, if that is the only vaccine to be used for the whole eradication programme, would be approximately 400 million doses.

(b) No import of dried vaccine as such has been made but a gift of one million doses of that vaccine was received in 1960 from the Netherlands Government through the agency of the World Health Organisation.

The Government of India have also received an offer of 250 million doses of freeze dried vaccine from another country.

(c) Steps have been taken to manufacture freeze dried vaccine at two centres in the country, *viz.* at the Viccine Institute, Patwadanagar (U.P.), and the King Institute, Guindy (Madras). The production at these centres is expected to begin shortly. It is anticipated that each of these units will produce about 1½ million doses of vaccine per annum.

**Siddha Vaidya System**

**3613. Shri R. Narayanasamy:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been allotted by the Central Government for the development of Siddha Vaidya System in India for the year 1960-61;

(b) for what items the grant is sanctioned; and

(c) how much amount has been sanctioned for each item?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) to ((c). The Central Government maintains 10 research beds at the Integrated College of Medicine, Madras (Now called Kilpauk Medical College). The Central assistance is adjusted through ways and means advances. In addition to

this a separate department for Siddha system is functioning at the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar, set up by the Government of India. The expenses on this department are incurred from the consolidated budget grant of the institute.

**Derailment between Somesar and Jawali Stations**

**3614. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train proceeding from Abu Road to Sojat Road was derailed and capsized between Somesar and Jawali stations on Western Railway on or about Saturday, the 25th March, 1961;

(b) if so, what was the loss of life and property involved in the accident;

(c) whether an inquiry has been made into its causes; and

(d) if so, with what results?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes Sir. The train was proceeding from Sojat Road to Abu Road.

(b) There was no loss of life. Aproximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rupees Seventeen Thousand Six hundred forty five only.

(c) and (d). According to the findings of the Joint Enquiry by the Divisional Officers, the accident was due to the 'failure of Mechanical equipment'.

**Seed Farms in Madras**

**3615. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount given to Madras Government for setting up Seed Farms during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** Under the revised procedure introduced in 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to various schemes are indicated to State Governments, group-wise, at the beginning of the year and sanctions are issued at the end of the year, group-wise, and not scheme-wise, on the basis of the total expenditure incurred under the group. As such separate figures for the total amount given to Madras Government for setting up Seed Farms during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 are not available.

**Minor Irrigation Projects in Madras**

**3616. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any new schemes for minor irrigation projects from the Government of Madras for the year 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) and (b). The sanction of the Government of India is not required for the implementation by the State Government of any scheme included in its approved Plan. No information is, therefore, available about the new minor irrigation schemes which the Government of Madras proposes to take up during 1961-62. But in the draft Third Five Year Plan of Madras State, the State Government has treated the following as new schemes of Minor Irrigation as there is no spill-over of expenditure on them from the Second Plan:—

(1) New Well Subsidy Scheme;

(2) Bore Wells;

(3) Tube Wells & Artesian Wells;

(4) Filter point;

(5) River Pumping;

(6) Pump sets Hire-Purchase Scheme for Electric Motors; and

(7) Ground water exploration and survey.

**Wheat supplied to Madras**

**3617. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantity of wheat supplied to Madras State by the Centre during 1958, 1959 and 1960 separately?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** The following quantities of wheat were supplied to the Madras State (including supplies to flour mills) from the Central stocks during 1958, 1959 and 1960:—

(In thousand metric tons)

| Year | Quantity |
|---|---|
| 1958 | 81·7 |
| 1959 | 137·7 |
| 1960 | 164·4 |

**Cancer Patients in Tripura**

**3618. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cancer patients treated in Tripura is on the increase;

(b) whether treatment of cancer patients has to be done by sending patients to Calcutta Hospitals; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give financial assistance to patients who are poor?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The number of cancer patients diagnosed in the V.M. Hospital, Agartala, during the year 1958, 1959 and 1960, was 2,40 and 37 respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no proposal to give financial assistance to poor patients. In the case of displaced persons, however, travel expenses are paid by the Rehabilitation Department of the Tripura Administration. Indigent patients who go to Calcutta receive free treatment in the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital.

**D.V.C.**

**3619. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has any surplus supply of electric energy at present; and

(b) if so, the energy awaiting utilisation and the manner of its being used?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a). The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

**Labourers for Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway Line**

**3620. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of labourers are not coming out for construction work on Sambalpur-Titilagarh rail line as the amount of daily wages is much less; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in the matter of increasing wages so that more labourers could be attracted?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Surplus Stocks of Rice and Paddy in Orissa**

**3621. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa is disposing of the surplus stocks of rice and paddy collected under the levy scheme of the Kharif year 1959-60;

(b) if so, the total amount of such stocks disposed of so far; and

(c) whether these stocks have been sold to buyers outside the Eastern Zone?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9,394 tons of rice have been sold to the West Bengal Government and 947 tons of paddy and 285 tons of rice have been sold to the traders.

(c) The traders who have brought the stocks of paddy and rice from the Orissa Government are both from within the zone and outside the zone.

**Floods in Damodar**

**3622. Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the sudden flood in Damodar the bridge of Sadarghat has been washed away; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for this?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) No reports have been received of any flood in the river Damodar recently.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pradip Port**

**3623. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to Orissa for 1961-62 for the further development of Pradip Port?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** As loans for development of minor ports are generally granted to the Governments of maritime States only towards the end of financial years, no such assistance for 1961-62 has so far been granted for the further development of pradip Port.

**Development of Tourism**

**3624. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes under Part I schemes in respect of development of tourism in India which were completed during the Second Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the programmes proposed to be undertaken under Part I schemes in Orissa in 1961-62?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) A statement giving information regarding the execution of the schemes included in Part I of the Second Five Year Plan, State-wise, is laid on the Table of the House [*See* **Appendix V, annexure No. 87**].

(b) The construction of Upper Class Rest Houses at Konarak and Bhubaneshwar in Orissa commenced during the Second Plan period will be completed during the year 1961-62.

**Road Reorganisation Committee**

**3625. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the recommendations of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee has been implemented so far by the Orissa State Government; and

(b) if so, which of the recommendations have been implemented and to what extent by the State Government?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

**Road Transport in Orissa**

**3626. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total route mileage of road transport services in Orissa till March, 1961;

(b) the total route mileage which is covered by the nationalised road transport services in that State till March, 1961; and

(c) the year wise earning from nationalised road transport services in Orissa for 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

**Indian Council of Medical Research**

**3627. { Shri Tangamani: Shri Dharmalingam:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research decides on schemes for research each year;

(b) if so, details of research for the year 1960;

(c) what is the amount allocated each year during the last 5 years; and

(d) what are the venues where this Council met during the last 5 years?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research reviews the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Council and decides the schemes of research that should be financed each year.

(b) A list of research schemes sanctioned by the Council for the financial year 1960-61 is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2863/61].

(c) The Government of India have made the following grants in aid to the Indian Council of Medical Research during the last five years:

| Year | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1956-57 | 31,17,500 |
| 1957-58 | 51,30,000 |
| 1958-59 | 50,55,000 |
| 1959-60 | 34,00,000 |
| 1960-61 | 50,00,000 |

(d) The Governing Body of the Council meets in Delhi every year. The various Advisory Committees of the Council, however meet at different places. During the last five years these Advisory Committees have met at different places as shown below:

1956. Medical College, Mysore.

1957 K. G. Medical College, Lucknow.

1958. M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.

1959. B. J. Medical College, Poona.

1960. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (Dn.).

**Polyclinics**

**3628. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to chalk out a scheme to open polyclinics to accommodate temporary patients to relieve the burden on the out-patients and in-patients departments in big hospitals in Delhi has been made by any of the Government hospitals in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Derailment near Hombal Station**

3629. { **Shri Agadi:**
**Shri Sugandhi:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was derailment of goods train wagons on Hubli-Sholapur section of the Southern Railway metre gauge line near Hombal Railway station on or about the 30th March, 1961;

(b) if so, the number of wagons derailed and the total estimated loss to the Railway;

(c) the number of derailments in the Hubli Division and particularly Hubli-Sholapur section, during 1960-61; and

(d) the total number of wagons derailed and estimated amount of loss for the same period?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes, Sir, on 29th March, 1961.

(b) Fifteen wagons derailed.

Approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rupees Thirteen thousand only.

(c) Nine on Hubli-Sholapur section of Hubli Division.

(d) Forty-eight.

Approximate loss was Rupees Thirty Four thousand only.

**उखाड़ी गई रेलवे लाइनें**

३६३०. **श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद उखाड़ी हुई रेल लाइनों में से कितने मील अब तक पुनः बिछा दी गई हैं और कितने मील बिछाना शेष है; और

(ख) इस काम को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

**रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी)** (क) दूसरे महायुद्ध में जो लाइनें उखाड़ी गयी थीं, उनमें से लगभग कुल ५३४ मील लाइनें फिर बिछा दी गयी हैं। बाकी लाइनें जिनकी कुल लम्बाई ३२२ मील है, अभी नहीं बिछायी गयी हैं।

(ख) यह तय किया गया है कि दो लाइनों को छोड़ कर जिनकी कुल लम्बाई ३० मील है और जिन को फिर बिछाने के बारे में अभी विचार किया जा रहा है, दूसरी लाइनें फिर न बिछायी जायें, क्योंकि जिन क्षेत्रों में ये लाइनें थीं वहां परिवहन के दूसरे साधन मौजूद हैं और वहां फिर लाइन बिछाने का पर्याप्त औचित्य नहीं है।

**पश्चिम रेलवे में जनता एक्सप्रेस का कुछ स्थानों पर रुकना बन्द किया जाना**

३६३१. **श्री डामर :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक (जनरल मैनेजर), मुख्य वाणिज्यिक अधीक्षक (चीफ कमर्शियल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट) बम्बई, रेलवे बोर्ड, और मन्त्रालय को लोगों से ऐसे तार और पंजीबद्ध पत्र आये हैं जिनमें १ अप्रैल, १९६१ से पश्चिम रेलवे के बामन्या, उदयगढ़ और मेघ नगर स्टेशनों पर जनता एक्सप्रेस का रुकना बन्द किये जाने के बारे में लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया बतायी गयी है;

(ख) उपरोक्त कार्यालयों में से प्रत्येक को इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने तार और पंजीबद्ध पत्र मिले हैं ;

(ग) ये तार और पत्र कहां कहां से आये हैं; और

(घ) इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८८] :

(घ) इन स्टेशनों पर जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों का रुकना बन्द कर दिया गया है । इसलिये इस सेक्शन की यातायात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये इन गाड़ियों के बदले १-४-१९६१ से २१ डाउन और २२ अप बड़ौदा गोधरा सवारी गाड़ियां रतलाम तक चलायी जा रही हैं ।

**Siddha Vaidya system in Madras State**

**3632. Shri R. Narayanaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the precuniary help given by the Central Government for the development of Siddha Vaidya system of medicines in the State of Madras during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much money is allotted for the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The Central Government maintains 10 research beds at the Integrated College of Medicine, Madras (now called Kilpaunk Medical College) for conducting research in Siddha system. The central assistance is adjusted through ways and means advances.

(b) No separate allocation of funds for Siddha system as such has been made. Adequate provision has been made in the Third Plan for the development of indigenous systems of medicine.

**N.E.S. Block, Binjharpur**

**3633. Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 60,000 (Rupees sixty thousand) has been surrendered from the block fund allotted for the expenditure on the N.E.S. Block, Binjharpur in district of Cuttack, Orissa for the year 1960-61;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the causes of the non-utilisation of money have been examined; and

(d) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed?

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) The actual amount of shortfall in expenditure on the block in question against budget allotment for 1960-61 is Rs. 56,182.

(b) The State Government have furnished the following reasons for the shortfall:—

(i) Diversion of staff for flood relief work during the year.

(ii) Execution of schemes were affected by water-logging of the area.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination by the State Government.

**Hotel Industry**

**3634. { Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri K. C. Achar:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of entering the hotel industry in a big way if the present shortage of good hotels in India's principal towns and tourist centres persists in order to promote tourism;

(b) if so, what are the outlines of the scheme; and

(c) what allocation has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for promotion of hotel conditions as a means for promoting tourism?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). It is not the intention of the Government

at present to enter into the hotel industry. The Private indusry is making efforts to put up new hotels, but no striking results have been achieved so far, despite the fact that Government is giving whatever assistance is possible. The grant of Income-tax holiday to the hotel industry, will, it is expected, encourage more hotels being put up.

(c). No provision has been made for the purpose in the Third Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made to assist the hotel industry through the existing Government Finance Corporations etc. The Industrial Finance Corporation Act has already been amended with a view to enabling hotels run by public limited companies or co-operative societies to become eligible for loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

**Gliding Club in Assam**

**3635. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a gliding club in Assam; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in that direction so far?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Man knocked down by Train in Delhi**

**3636. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a man was knocked down by a train when he was crossing the railway line near Lodi Colony Station, New Delhi, on the 5th April, 1961 and died in the hospital.

(b) the circumstances leading to the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The accident is attributed to trespassing and crossing of the railway track at a place where there is no level crossing provided, whether named or unmanned and not not caring to look out for trains.

**Curative Properties of Natural Springs in the Country**

**3637. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the curative properties of some of our natural springs in the country are assessed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 89.]

**Epedemics in Orissa**

**3638. Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Orissa where the epidemics of Cholera, Small-pox and Gastro-intestinal diseases have broken out, separately;

(b) the total number of persons affected and died of these diseases separately in the month of March, 1961; and

(c) what preventive and curative measures tare taken to combat the spread of the said diseases?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

---

**12 hrs.**

## *RE*: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**Mr. Speaker:** There is an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Hem Barua. The hon. Prime Minister is engaged in the other House. As soon as he comes I will take it up.

**An Hon. Member:** What is it about?

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall read it when he comes. I will proceed with other work now.

**Shri C. D. Pande** (Naini Tal): It should be taken up tomorrow morning.

---

**12.01 hrs.**

## QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai** (Kheri) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to ask for leave to raise a question of privilege of which notice was given by me yesterday.

It will be recalled that the Demands of the Ministry of Defence were debated in this House on the 11th and 12th April. The hon. Member from Sitamarhi (Bihar)—I mean Acharya Kripalani—a very respectable Member of the House, spoke after the Defence Minister had initiated the debate.

Now, about the performance of the hon. Member on that day, which he had a right and privilege to do as a Member of this august House, the journal *Blitz* in its issue dated 15th April, 1961, has come out with an item on its first page headed "The Kripaloony Impeachment". Mark the use of the word "loony". Sir, I emphasise the use of the word "loony" in place of "lani"—his name is Kripalani and not "Kripaloony". The use of this word clearly shows what the paper aims at, proves its *mala fides* and is the greatest libellous reflection on a Member of this House. A picture of the hon. Member has also published on this very page with the caption "Kripaloony underneath" which leaves no doubt that the reference is to the speech delivered by the hon. Member in this House in the Defence debate.

Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House in reading the whole article in question. It is before you and you will find that it is a breach of privilege on the face of it. Their libellous content and the intention to libel shall be evident to anyone who reads it. I shall only point to some words and sentences—not the whole article—which I consider libellous. I shall only point to some words and sentences which constitute the gravamen of the offence. I want to be brief and shall take only that time which is required to prove that there is a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege.

Sir, this is an article which begins by saying:

> "The Kripaloony Impeachment" —"Bad, Black, Bald lies". All these expressions constitute libel. Then it says: "In its content, tenor and style, Acharya Kripalani's . . ."

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member has not given to the House what exactly the words are. We are only having his comments.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** I am reading now. I am coming to the article itself. I am not reading the whole article but I am only reading those words and sentences which constitute a breach of privilege.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon** (Mukandapuram): Isolating certain parts of the article from the whole article is not fair. Unless we know the whole of it . . .

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** The article says:

> "In its content, tenor and style, Acharya Kripalani's performance during the defence debate on Tuesday could be the envy of any American Senator who has not yet overcome his McArthian Moorings."

Then it say's that it was a case—

> "built upon bad, bald and black lies and uttered in the hysteric manner of a violent epileptic."

**Mr. Speaker:** Epileptic?

**Shr Khushwaqt Rai:** Suffering from epilepsy or who is a subject of epilepsy.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member said that he was called "loony" in place of "lani" with his photograph

and his speech was characterised as the speech of an epileptic.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** Violent epileptic.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** Here is the description of his speech, and that will amount to misrepresentation of the proceedings.

**Mr. Speaker:** Did I not request the hon. Member to read that portion?

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** I will read. It says:

> "In the lousiest and cheapest speech ever made since he was elected to Parliament by the courtesy of the Congress . . ."

Mark the words "lousiest and cheapest." This also indirectly reflects on the Chair, whoever was presiding at that time. Now I am reading further:

> "By making a cocktail of plain hearsay, ancient Defence irregularities . . ."

Now, Sir, this also is a misrepresentation of the proceedings. Then it says:

> "The senile Acharya overshot himself so much so that even his usual backers in the Congress ranks were heard saying in the lobbies that his was a self-defeating performance."

> "After Mr. Nehru and Mr. Menon tore his indictment into shreds, the whole House, with the exception . . .

I am leaving that portion—

> " . . .shouted him down like some bazar-buffoon." Can there be any worse libel than the use of the words "bazar-buffoon"?

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): The hon. Member is giving more publicity to the libel.

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** I am preserving your dignity, the dignity of the House. Sir, it is clearly a libellous reflection on the hon. Member for or relating to his service therein. It is also a wilful misrepresentation of the proceedings of the hon. Member in this House. It has also the effect of obstructing or impeding this hon. Member in the discharge of the duty as a Member of this House by holding him up to the ridicule of the public.

If this is allowed to go unchecked and uncurbed, this paper can hold any hon. Member to such ridicule and that would serve as a great impediment to all the activities of the House because then no Member would be able to freely express what he feels.

Sir, I shall now proceed to refer to *May's Parliamentary Practice*. I refer to page 125. There it is said:

> "Analogous to molestation of Members on account of their behaviour in Parliament are speeches and writings reflecting upon their conduct as Members. On 26th February 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any libels reflecting upon any member of the House for or relating to his service therein, was a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House."

Further on it says:

> "Written imputations, as affecting a member of Parliament, may amount to breach of privilege, without, perhaps, being libels at common law, but to constitute a breach of privilege a libel upon a Member must concern the character or conduct of the Member in that capacity....."

Sir, I would like to point out that this is a reflection on the hon. Member for making a speech in this House.

Now, Sir, I shall give you a few precedents about this. I shall not go into the details of the cases, but I shall

[Shri Khushwaqt Rai]

briefly refer to them. Firstly, Sir, I refer to *Parliamentary Debates*, 1880, Vol. 250, pages 797 and 1108. I would also refer to House of Commons debate, 1935-36, Volume 311, Column 1349. I shall not read it. A question was raised there about a certain article in *Forward* dated the 2nd May, 1936. If you refer to page 1351, the Speaker has ruled that there is a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege. I will also refer you to the *Commons Journal*, 1947-48, page 22. Unfortunately, our library has not got the complete series of the *Commons Journal*. We have got it only from 1929. Otherwise, I would have quoted it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Do we not have the *Hansard*?

**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** We have the *Hansard*. But *Commons Journal* is easier for reference. Then I would also refer you to certain cases of this kind in Lok Sabha. These are cases of reflection. There has been, so far as I understand, no case of libellous reflections, at least here. The cases to which I refer are cases of reflection on Members. I would refer you to *Lok Sabha Debates*, Part II, dated 30th August 1955, which refers to *Daily Pratap*'s case. The *Daily Pratap* made certain allegations. When it was brought up here, the Deputy-Speker, who was in the Chair at that time, ruled that there was a *prima facie* case. But, since the paper tendered an unqualified apology, the matter was dropped. Then, *Lok Sabha Debates* of 10th February 1959, columns 140 to 172 refer to Mathai's case which was also a case of reflection. Then, I would refer to *Lok Sabha Debates* of 30th August, 1960, columns 5652-5654 (Bhoumik's case). These are all reflections on Members.

Then I would refer you to a case which has happened in the U.P. Assembly in 1951. This is reported in 1951 *U.P. Assembly Debates*, volume 96, pages 117 and 181. This is a case where one Member of the House made libellous reflections on another Member of the House and the matter was raised in the U.P. Assembly and it was referred to the Privileges Committee.

I shall now come to wilful misrepresentation. I have levelled the charge of breach of privilege on three counts. The first count is reflection on Members, which I have already referred to. Now I shall come to wilful misrepresentation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. I gave my consent to this matter being raised. We are at the next stage, that is, to see whether leave should be granted or not under rule 225 of the Rules of Procedure. The rule says:

> "The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto;"

I have allowed him to make a sufficiently long statement. Now the only question is whether leave should be granted by the House. If the leave of the House is granted to the making of the motion, then the next question is whether the House should itself dispose of it, or it should send it to the Committee of Privileges.

**Shri Nath Pai** (Rajapur): May I say a few words?

**Mr. Speaker:** Now the motion has to be moved. Because, rule 226 says:

> "If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member."

**Shri Nath Pai:** Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

> "That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report within a week."

I am moving this motion so that we are fair to the editor and the reporter concerned, because this matter involves not only the question of the privileges of this House, but an equally important matter with which we are concerned, namely, the freedom of the Press. In the light of that, though the case *prima facie* is very clear, I would submit that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee with a direction that the Committee report on it within a definite time-limit. That, Sir, should not exceed more than one week. May I make one more observation? And this refers to the vital issues we have before us and I will be very brief in submitting my plea to you. A free Press is both a safeguard and a safety valve of a democracy. We cannot think of a sovereign Parliament without a free Press. It is well nigh impossible to separate one from the other; so mutually inter-connected and inter-dependent they are.

**Mr. Speaker:** How does all this arise?

**Shri Nath Pai:** If you allow me to continue.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am very anxious to hear him as often as possible. But so far as leave is concerned, that has to be granted by the House. The only question which has to be considered is whether in the interests of a free Press and so on, we ought to take note of small matters, or whether it is a sufficiently big matter to go to the Committee of Privileges. The only point here is: shall we dispose of it here and now, or shall it be sent to the Committee? The hon. Member has to make a motion, either that it be referred to the Privileges Committee or that it be disposed of by the House. I will put it to the House whether it should go to the Privileges Committee. If the matter is referred to the Privileges Committee, the hon. Member can raise it before the Committee, and it will again come back to the House with a report. Then the House will decide as to what ought to be done. This is not the occasion for that. I have no objection to allowing proceedings that are relevant to the subject matter. So far as the question of leave is concerned, if any hon. Member opposes it, then the hon. Member might have an opportunity to tell the House "No, leave ought to be granted". On this occasion, I do not think all those matters would be relevant. Now the question is whether this matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

**Shri Asokha Mehta** (Muzaffarpur): His motion is somewhat different. It says that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee but the Committee should report within a particular time. In that way, this motion is different.

**Mr. Speaker:** But I have not placed it before the House. The motion will be that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee and the Committee be requested to make a report to this House within a week from today. But will it be possible?

**Shri Nath Pai:** I submit to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, and I will be abiding by it. But I have been denied the right of making certain observations with regard to the motion which I have moved, I want to explain why I feel very strongly that even in the case of libellous attack on the Member, I would like that the matter be referred to the Committee. Otherwise, I would have insisted that it be disposed of here and now. I want to justify my plea to you and to the House why we should refer it to the Committee and, therefore, I plead with you to bear with me for a minute. It would not be a question of something irrelevant. That is not what we indulge in.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House is seized of the matter and the House is willing to grant leave. The short question is whether the House will dispose of it here and now or whether it should be referred to the Privileges Committee. There is a motion that it be referred to the Privileges Committee and there is an amendment that it should not be referred to the committee but should be disposed of here and now. Therefore, the only question how is whether it should be referred to the Committee. Evidently, the hon. Member wants the matter to be disposed of in this session. We will find out from the Deputy-Speaker, who is in charge of this Committee and who presides over its deliberations, whether the report of the committee can be presented within a week. Very often we find that the Committee asks for extension of time.

**Shri S. A. Dange** (Bombay City-Central): On the basis of the material that has been read here, the motion does not seem to be so serious as to be remitted to the Privileges Committee. The House can go through it and can easily decide whether it is worthwhile referring it to the Privileges Committee.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): May I make a submission? Most humbly I want to beg of you to kindly consider whether the manner in which motions like this are passed by the House without discusion is just. Formal sanction of the House is taken only for the introduction of Bills. If we adopt motions of the present type without discussion, it may become a precedent for future cases. There may be many more important matters on which the House, before remitting the question to any committee, may like to discuss whether it is worthwhile referring it to the committee or not. A motion was moved and you were pleased to take votes. I do understand that on the face of it it seems to be a question worth examining. But then the House did not get any chance of expressing itself. You just put the question to vote and we passed it by a majority ascertained by voice vote.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know if I should go on inviting every hon. Member to rise and object to it. Of course, when a motion has been moved, I place it before the House, saying, "Motion moved". Immediately after that it was open to any hon. Member to get up and say, "I am opposing this motion on these grounds, namely, that it is on such a small ground that it ought to be disposed of here" as Shri Dange has said. I am really surprised that again and again I have to remind hon. Members of the rules. It was open to him to say, "We should dispose of it here and now". But he has not said anything. The only question is whether it should go to the Committee or it should be disposed of by the House. I will put that first. Then I will put the question whether a report ought to be made within seven days or not. I will divide this into two portions and put them to vote separately. The question is:

> "That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, we shall take up the second part:

> "That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report by the 30th April, 1961."

**Some Hon. Members:** By the end of this month.

**Shri Ansar Harvani** (Fatehpur): Sir, since it is a matter in which an enquiry has to be made from the editor and the correspondent, I think that seven days is not sufficient time. Therefore the Committee should have the right to decide about the time. It should not be left to the House to decide that the explanation should come

within seven days and the matter should be disposed of within seven days. Full initiative should be given to the Committee as regards the time in which to decide it.

**Shri S. A. Dange:** I agree to the proposition that the time should be decided by the Committee itself.

**Mr. Speaker:** So, we leave it to the Committee. No question of privilege can be disposed of without giving notice and a fair opportunity to the person against whom a privilege motion is brought. Normally, if it is a small matter, I myself refer it to the Privileges Committee. But inasmuch as very serious allegations have been made, I thought that I must leave it to the House to decide whether leave be granted or not. In another case a short time ago, before leave was granted I referred it to the editor to offer his explanation. Therefore the question is whether we should leave it to the Committee or ask it to decide within a week.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** (Sasaram): It should be left to the Committee but the Committee should take the minimum possible time.

**Sardar Hukam Singh** (Bhatinda): It would not be possible in any case to submit the report within a week. If an enquiry is to be made, notice will have to be given. He might or might not turn up on the first day. Perhaps, he might or might not be served with the notice the first time and a second notice might have to be served. Some time would be required for that. Perhaps the gentleman also has to come from outside Delhi. That too might take some time. But a week's time would not be sufficient in any case.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I think that this is quite a serious case. Though I fully agree that there should be freedom of the press, the press also has some obligations to the nation and to this principle of the freedom of the press. Each and every newspaper is supposed to observe certain canons of journalism and no newspaper should be allowed to go on in this way. Therefore I think..... (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not going into those details.

**Shri S. A. Dange** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members will resume their seats. We are not going into these details. I understand that sufficient opportunity should be given to the person who is accused of having committed a breach of privilege, while at the same time we should try to dispose of it as expeditiously as possible.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** During this session.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore I propose that the report may be called for by the end of this month after allowing a reasonably sufficient time to the editor or whoever is responsible. If it is not possible to dispose of it by them, certainly the House will give some more time to find out what exactly has happened. But at present let us ask the Committee to report by the end of this month.

The question is:

> "That this matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report by the 30th April, 1961."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

**12.25 hrs.**

## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

### DEATH OF FIRST SECRETARY OF HIGH COMMISSION AT OTTAWA, BY SHOOTING

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notice of an adjournment motion and a few calling attention notices about the report in the Canadian press on the 19th April to the effect that the First Secretary at the Indian High Commissioner's Office in Ottawa had been shot dead.

[Mr. Speaker].

The hon. Prime Minister.

**The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may say it is hardly a question of adjournment but it is rather a question of a statement to be made. Anyhow, I would place such facts as I possess before the House.

It is with very deep regret that I have to inform the House of the death by shooting of one of our distinguished younger members of the Foreign Service, Shri Sankara Pillai. He was functioning as the First Secretary in the High Commission in Ottawa. We have not got all the facts yet, but such facts as we have apparently indicate no motive for the shooting except that some person who is rather demented came and asked for the visa and some kind of employment in India. He did not get that visa or any promise of employment. Then he came again for a second and a third time and shot at Shri Sankara Pillai. In fact, the odd thing first of all as to how he got in with a rifle is not easy to understand. It is said that when he was going away the receptionist saw something which he or she thought was a rifle. But he went away after the shooting. Even after he was shot there was no commotion. He was sitting in his room by himself and this man somehow managed to go in. He sneaked in, shot him and then walked out. The noise of a modern rifle is not very great. Apparently some people thought it was some children playing round about or, maybe, a tyre burst or something. Anyhow, it created no commotion for some little time. He went out and a little later this very man delivered himself up to the police.

**Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra):** Is the killer an Indian?

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The person who shot him down is said to be a Canadian national of Yugoslav descent. His name is Shani Ferezi. Nothing is known of him except that he is of Yugoslav origin and is now a Canadian national. He delivered himself up to the police.

The mater was first mentioned in the Canadian House of Commons yesterday and the Prime Minister of Canada has expressed his great sorrow and regret at this incident. All we can say, if I may read it out, is that this is the first intimation we got of it from our High Commissioner. The High Commissioner was present in the building in his own room. But apparently he did not know of it till a little time after the shooting. It is rather extraordinary how these things happened in this way. We are going to enquire into it. But I am merely stating the facts as know them.

This is the telegram that we received from the High Commissioner this morning:

> "Deeply regret to inform you that this afternoon a man shot dead First Secretary, Sankara Pillai, in his office room. Doctor and police were called in. Death was instantaneous. Police later reported one man had surrendered and admitted having shot Sankara Pillai. Identification and police investigation proceeding. The assailant is probably demented. We are all shocked at the tragic end of a brilliant officer. The shock will be terrible for the wife who is expecting a baby."

Except, Sir, to add my sense tof deep sorrow at this tragedy involving a very bright officer of ours, who had already

in the course of his twelve years' service distinguished himself wherever he had been sent, I have nothing further to add. We are carrying on our enquiries. Some facts are not clear - how did a man get in there and with a rifle of all things, which is not a small thing; how did he get in and get out without any obstruction or difficulty. There was perhaps some laxity. That has to be enquired into.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): Were there no armed guards at the gate or at the premises?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Normally, armed guards are not kept; some security men are kept. I do not know who exactly was there at the time.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a pity that this incident should have occurred. I myself when I went to Trinidad had an opportunity of seeing this youngman. He was acting for the High Commissioner there.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** He was the Acting High Commissioner in Trinidad.

**Mr. Speaker:** He had very good reports and was extremely popular. He was quite a young man; it is unfortunate that he should have been shot dead. The House may express its sympathy so as to encourage other youngmen who may not be deterred from the discharge of their duty. Of course, it is an onerous task in a strange country.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Thiruvella): Will the dead body be flown to his place?

**Mr. Speaker:** His wife is there.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** His parents are here.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** His parents are in Trivandrum or somewhere round about that.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether the dead body would be flown here.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think so, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** His wife is there.

The hon. Prime Minister has placed all the facts before the House. Let us hear him later as to what exactly has happened. Now it is unnecessary to pursue this matter any further.

---

**12.32 hrs.**

## STATEMENT RE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR SILIGURI ON NORTH-EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY.

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret to apprise the House of a serious accident which occurred near Siliguri station of North-East Frontier Railway last night. At about 22|10 hours while No. 6 Down North Bengal Express was running between Sivok and Gulma stations on Alipurduar-Siliguri section of Northeast Frontier Railway, its train engine and 7 other bogies derailed and capsized at mile 8/15-18. As a result of this, according to the latest reports, 10 persons have been killed and 83 injured, of whom 28 are cases of grevious injury. The injured persons, after necessary first aid at the spot, have been sent for admission into Siliguri and Alipurduar hospitals.

Medical Relief Van, accompanied by the Railway District Officers and Railway Doctors, was rushed to the site of the accident. General Manager, Northeast Frontier Railway, alongwith his Heads of Departments has also left for the site of the accident. Civil and Police officials have already reached the site of the accident and

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

are making preliminary enquiries. From the nature of the evidence collected so far, it is suspected to be a case of tampering with the track. The Government Inspector of Railways would be holding his statutory enquiry into this accident.

The Government have issued necessary instructions to the Railway administrations that all possible steps should be taken to provide the maximum relief and succour to those who have suffered in this unfortunate accident.

The Hon. Minister of Railways is flying to the site of the accident today.

---

**12.35 hrs.**

## APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1961

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):**† Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to raise this discussion under the shadow of a tragedy which has occurred. Yesterday when I gave notice that I would be raising certain points concerning the Ministry of Transport and Communications, under which is the Railway Inspection Department, little did I know that as I rise to speak, I would hear from the hon. Minister that a tragic accident has taken place.

Sir, on this Department of Railway Inspection to a great extent depends the safety of passengers who use the railways. Nearly four million passengers are on the wheels every day. On the efficiency and on the frequency of the inspections that are carried out by the Railway Inspection staff depends the safety of these people.

Sir, it is often said in this House that the rate of accidents has come down. I have some figures here. The number of accidents in 1958-59 was 7,797; in 1959-60 it was 7,719. This shows the figures are the same. We have just now heard the unfortunate account of a derailment. In 1958-59, 177 there were derailments; the number killed in 1959-60 was 206.

**Mr. Speaker:** May I ask the hon. Member, how all these are relevant under this Bill?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Whenever an accident occurs, under section 83 of the Railways Act, the Government Inspector of Railways is to carry out an enquiry and inspection.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I would like to know from him whether it is is a normal duty. Whenever an accident occurs, the authority is given to the Minister for Transport to appoint an inspector to make an enquiry into the accident. Is it his normal duty to carry out inspection of railway lines?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I am coming to that.

I have mentioned in my note also, that inspection was carried out over a route mileage of 15,000 miles, as against the total route mileage of 35,000 miles. The Senior Inspector of Railways has to regularly carry out inspection. If the track is not all

---

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

right derailment takes place. Here the track has been tampered with: it may perhaps be a case of sabotage; that is a different matter altogether. The number of derailment of passenger trains in 1958-59 was 177. The number of passengers killed as a result of derailments was 312 in 1958-59 and 393 in 1959-60. I do not want to go into other statistics where railway employees have been killed. Now, Sir, unless and until proper inspections are carried out and recommendations made by the Railway Inspectors are implemented I am afraid there will not be any safety for the travelling public. I would like to know why out of 35,000 railway miles only 15,000 miles have been inspected. How is it that it is not possible? If the staff is not there, it has got to be augmented. Because, even according to the statistics there are about 20,000 miles of route mileage where immediately the track has to be renewed; in the First Plan and in the Second Plan we have been told that so many thousands of miles of track have to be re-laid and repaired.

Then I come to another matter. I would suggest that whenever a safety device is removed or suspended, the specific permission of the Chief Government Inspector of Railways should be taken. For instance, recently we had a good discussion on the blanking off of the alarm chain. In any factory or mine where safety measures are not there or for certain operations certain things have to be undertaken, the specific permission of the Chief Inspector of Mines or the Chief Adviser of Factories, as the case may be, is taken. Here also I would suggest that even in the case of the blanking off of the alarm chain the Railways should not do it independently, because this is a safety device. Therefore, whenever you remove it, the specific permission of the Chief Government Inspector of Railways should be obtained before removing or suspending such a thing.

Then I come to the other question about the Lucknow Inspection Circle. Where is this Circle located? In Calcutta. And we are told the reason for this, namely, that accommodation is not available in Lucknow, whereas plenty of accommodation is available in overcrowded Calcutta. I do not know what efforts are being made by the hon. Minister to put up a building or to rent a building and transfer this to Lucknow. Otherwise the inspector cannot attend to certain inspections quickly; he has to come from Calcutta to the northern-most part, that is Ferozepur if an accident takes place.

I would also suggest to the hon. Minister that the annual report of the Chief Government Inspector of Railways should be laid on the Table of the House, so that this House may have an opportunity to discuss the same.

Then I come to the question of the reorganisation of the Circles. I do not know what was the rationale behind the formation of the Circles. For example, one Circle, namely the Bombay Inspection Circle, has under its jurisdiction 10,000 miles of route mileage, whereas the Southern Inspection Circle has got only 7,000 miles of route mileage. How has this been done? Is it on the basis of the density of the traffic obtaining or on the basis of mileage? Even 7,000 miles for a Circle, I feel, are too much. This should be reduced and, if necessary, more Circles may be formed.

Then I come to the Construction Circle at Calcutta. For the construction of two new railway lines that is just taking place on the South-Eastern Railway and from Bailadilla to Kottavalsa—because of the steel plants these two railway lines are coming—a Special General Manager's Division was created, and the headquarters of the General Manager in charge of that construction has been located at Waltair. But I do not understand why the headquarters of the circle which is to look after the construction of these railway lines should be located at Calcutta. It

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

could as well be located at Waltair Where the General Manager (Construction) has his headquarters.

Then I would come to another point. Whenever a new railway line is thrown open to traffic, the specific permission of the Chief Government Inspector of Railways has to be obtained. But there is a large time-lag between the construction of the railway line and the giving of the permission. Sometimes, even for one mile of railway line, an additional loop line has to be opened either for passenger or goods traffic, and it takes ten to eleven months for the Government Inspector to go and inspect it and then give sanction so that it could be opened. So I would asked the hon. Minister to see that the time-lag is reduced.

And one welcome feature I have noticed in the last annual report—and that is the only welcome feature—namely that the Government Inspectors of Railways have been given an enhanced pay. Because, in the previous years this Department has not been able to attract suitable and talented engineers for this profession. They were all going away to the Railways, because in the Railways any such officer could become a Member of the Railway Board which carries a monthly salary of Rs. 4,000, whereas on the Inspection side utmost that one could go up to is the post of Chief Government Inspector of Railways which carries very much lower emoluments as compared to those of a Member of the Railway Board. Therefore this was not attractive. I hope and trust that with the revised pay talented engineers would be drawn to these posts of Government Inspectors of Railways.

**Shri Nathwani** (Sorath) rose—

**Mr. Speaker**: Does he want to speak on this?

**Shri Nathwani**: Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker**: If he wants to reply to this, he can do so. Otherwise, the practice is that hon. Members always give notice of the points that they will raise. We had a full debate on all the Demands for Grants for nearly a month. All those Demands have come in and they have been voted. Therefore, the convention and practically the rule that has been adopted all along is that the points which any Member wants to raise have to be given notice of, so that the hon. Minister may know and is not taken by surprise. As a matter of fact, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao gave me this notice, I think, yesterday and it was passed on to the hon. Minister.

**The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan)**: Yes, Sir, I have had notice of it.

**Mr. Speaker**: Very well, the hon. Minister.

**Dr. P. Subbarayan**: Well, Sir, I admit that the headquarters of the Lucknow Inspection Circle is at Calcutta at present. The hon. gentleman made it plan that Calcutta being a crowded city and Lucknow not being so crowded, it should be at Lucknow. As it happens, we are dependent on the Railways for the quarters; and these quarters were easily available in Calcutta and not in Lucknow. And, after all, an Inspector can go down to Lucknow very quickly if any accident happens. As far as we are concerned, we always take notice and the inspection is done when there is no loss of life; but when there is loss of life, the Railways themselves appoint a committee to find out the reasons for the accident that might have happened. The accidents have not increased, as Shri Vittal Rao has himself pointed out. I think they have been a little less than in the year before. Besides, we will see whether we cannot shift the headquarters of the Inspection Circle from Calcutta to Lucknow, because I do see that Lucknow would be a proper place for the headquarters of this Circle than Calcutta.

The hon. Member also pointed out that there are 7,000 miles in the hands of one Inspector and 10,000 miles in the hands of another. That is true. 7,000 miles are in the hands of one Inspector on the Southern Railway, because it is much easier for him to deal with one General Manager than with several. The Central and Western Railways happen to have more mileage, no doubt. This is under the Inspector who is at Bombay, because that is more conveniently situated and he can inspect this part more conveniently than a man from the southern parts. That is the reason why one Inspector has more mileage than the other.

As it is, we do make enquires as soon as any accident happens and the railway authorities report to us; because, it is the right of the Inspector to inspect any line that he wants to.

Another point that Shri Vittal Rao raised was the question that only 15,000 miles of railways were inspected during the time. As a matter of fact, he would have seen from the Report that the other mileage has been examined by the General Managers themselves, because, some part of the work is done by them. If the report of the General Managers is not satisfactory, then the Inspector of Railways himself goes down and inspects that. As a matter of fact, very strict supervision is kept on the Railways.

The other complaint that Shri Vittal Rao made was that sometimes it takes ten to eleven months before sanction is given for the running of trains on railway lines that have been constructed and completed. I shall make an enquiry into it and see why this is the case because we have given instructions that as soon as possible, when the railways report the construction and the completion of a line, they should go and inspect and give their permission to run the trains as soon as that could be done with safety to the passengers.

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62 be taken into consideration.".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri Morarji Desai**: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

12.51 hrs.

## FINANCE BILL, 1961—contd.

**Mr. Speaker**: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morarji Desai on the 19th April, 1961, namely:—

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration.".

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi may continue his speech.

**Shri Khadilkar** (Ahmednagar): May I seek some clarification, before he begins? Yesterday, the hon. Finance

[Shri Khadilkar]

Minister has announced some concessions, and in this connection, he has stated:

> "I accordingly propose to give complete exemption to all powerloom units with three or four looms, manufacturing cotton, rayon or silk fabrics provided they work only one shift".

I want an explanation as to whether this means that the concession would be available to all powerlooms, so far as the first shift is concerned.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The meaning is very clear, that it is only available to those looms which work only for one shift and to no others, and no rebate will be given to those who work for three shifts or work more looms.

**Shri Khadilkar:** I would like to raise a point of order, because, according to me, this concession is a discriminatory concession. I shall prove that in a minute.

**Mr. Speaker:** I want to ascertain one thing. I understand the point of order. May I know from the Finance Minister whether this concession would involve any amendment to the Bill?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** No, it does not; it is only a notification that I have to issue; there is nothing else that needs to be done.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a notification under the present Bill?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Not, so far as I know.

**Mr. Speaker:** If this concesion is one which can be given independently of the Finance Bill, there is no question of any point of order.

**Shri Khadilkar** No. The question is this. It is very simple.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** In fact, I need not have mentioned it. I could have

57:0 million tons, we would see that ing it here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, that does not arise out of this Bill at all. The hon. Minister has made some statements not only on those points that arise out of the Bill but also independently of the Bill. A notification is issued, which is done independently of the Bill.

The hon. Member can say that this is discriminatory and, so on, and we can have a discussion thereon.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Please allow me just one minute. Would it not be proper for this House to take notice of one fact?

**Mr. Speaker:** If he gets an opportunity to speak on this Bill, he can do so. If during the general discussion he has an opportunity, he can refer to this.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi** (Ludhiana): I was making two points for the consideration of the House last evening. The first was that if we take the figures of 1949-50 in respect of food production, which were of the order of 57·9 million tons, we would see that there had been an average increase of 10 million tons upto the end of the Second Plan. Then, I asked how, when we had not made sufficient progress in the matter of increase of food production, it would be possible for us to say that we would be able to reach the target of 100 million tons at the end of the Third Plan. This was a very important question that had been raised at the time of the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Food and agriculture Ministry also. But, unfortunately, none of the three Ministers,—that is, the two Ministers in charge of agriculture and food and the Deputy Minister,—gave us any answer on this point, as to how, when during the ten years, the average increase had been only up to the tune of 10 million tons, we would be able to reach the target of

100 million tons at the and of the Third Plan; nor did they disclose what steps were being taken to reach this target.

The second point that I made was that certain incentives were needed for the purpose of increased agricultural production. One of the incentives was that the administrative mahcinery or the administrative set-up that has to carry out the schemes and implement the plans about agriculture and food production should be geared to the extent necessary to enable it to carry out those plans. In that connection, I drew the attention of the House to the *Report of the Agricultural Administration Committee* made as far back as 1958. There, they have recommended three important things. Firstly, they have stated:

> "Willingness to recognise the Agriculture Department as a major and important department is still lacking and there is a strong need for planning and distribution of national intellect."

Secondly, they have stated that:

> "Low scales of pay do not attract talent. To attract the best talent available in the country to the field of agriculture, they should be paid at par with the administrative services. The existing disparity has lowered the structure of agricultural services in this country."

**12.56 hrs.**

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair.*]

Then, there was another recommendation pertaining to the creation of an All India Agricultural Service.

These recommendations came up for consideration by the State Agriculture Minitsers as far back as February, 1959. Still, we find that nothing has been done. Of course, I concede that agriculture and food is a State subject, but the overall supervision is the responsibility of the Centre, and the Centre is contributing to a large extent in the matter of agricultural development. Yet, I find that nothing has been done in this regard. Therefore, I would beg of the House as also of the hon. Minister of Agriculture who is not present here, just now to take this into consideration, namely that it is most necessary that the Agricultural administration at the State level should be geared up on the lines of the recommendation of the Agricultural Administration Committee, which was later accepted by the State Agriculture Ministers.

My next point regarding incentive is on the question of price. I may just remind the House of the speech which the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture made during last budget debate. While discussing the question of stabilisation of prices, he said:

> "Along with the question of stabilisation, there must also be some kind of economic and remunerative price for the farmer. There must be some kind of formulae in which both these things are adjusted and some time even with a subsidy to the farmer, which has got to be given.".

Later on, he discussed how much money the other countries were spending for the purpose of stabilisation of prices, and then he made a commitment and said:

> "All these things have got to be considered in a most careful manner. Therefore, the Chief Ministers and the Planning Commission are meeting.".

This was said as far back as April, 1960. Since then, a year has passed, and still, we do not know where we stand. This time also, none of the hon. Ministers in charge of the Food

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

and Agriculture Ministry referred in the least to the question of prices. This point was also raised during the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Food and Agriculture Ministry, namely that a remunerative and economic price should be fixed for the food products.

In this connection, I would submit that it is most painful to see that the commitment made a year back, that a committee will be appointed to consider the question of price-fixation, still remains unfulfilled. If this is the situation, then I do not know how incentive is going to be given to the farmer. The recent reports and the few papers that have been circulated to us some time back only say this that controls have been removed and the situation about prices is being watched. But I would submit that it was a definite commitment made that a committee would be appointed to determine what the remunerative and economic price for the food products should be.

That has not been done. This point has already been taken up by many hon. Members. But I would repeat that it is most essential that we should have an economic price prevailing in the country. You will find that in the United States of America, they are spending as large an amount of Rs. 3000 crores for the purpose of stabilising prices, by way of subsidy and other measures. That is what they are doing. They have got a surplus of nearly 9½ billion tons, a part of which are dumping on us.

**13 hrs.**

So my respectful submission at the outset is that in case we are really serious about increasing agricultural production, in case we really believe that agriculture constitutes the foundation on which the industrial development and prosperity of the country depend, we shall have to lay more emphasis on agriculture. The condition of the agricultural labourers is the worst. So far as the prices are concerned, we have got an indication of the conditions in the hon. Finance Minister's speech. He mentioned that the price of manufactures has risen by 11 per cent in 1960 as compared to the previous year, the price of rice has risen only by 7 per cent and that of wheat has gone down by 11 per cent.

I have already referred to the disparity that prevails between the income of the agriculturalists, whether labourers or cultivators, and of the industrial workers. As I mentioned, according to the speech of the hon. Minister, the price of wheat has gone down by 11 per cent, whereas the the price of manufactures has risen by 11 per cent. I submit that this is a point which needs consideration at the hands of the Finance Minister.

Now I come to agricultural labour. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee have give us the figures. They have said that the average income of an entire agricultural household attached labour from all sources was Rs. 492 in 1956-57 thereby showing a *per capita* income of Rs. 98 per year. As compared to that, the annual income from all sources an entire household of agricultural casual labour is Rs. 417, or Rs. 84 *per capita*.

We now have the figures according to the 1961 census. According to that, we have been told that the *per capita* income in 1956-57, the first year of the Second Plan, was Rs. 275·60, and it has risen to Rs. 276 during the first four years of the Second Plan. Taking these income figures according to the latest census which have appeared in the Press, we can see the disparity that prevails, the low income which agricultural labour has got. Of course, we have not got

the census of the huge number of agricultural labour that is under-employed and unemployed. Investigations in this respect have shown that they do not find work for more than half a year. Therefore, I respectfully submit that this is also a point for consideration.

Of course, so far as the supply of fertilisers, and other incentives necessary for better production are concerned, namely finance, improved implements and so on, something has been done, but not to the extent which can be called sufficient. In the matter of rural credit, there is a lot of backwardness. These are the first series of points I wanted to make while speaking on this Bill.

Now I come to another point. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the remissions he has given in respect of certain of his taxation proposals. I am particularly grateful to him for the exemption that he has given in regard to the cases of weavers and power looms who have got 3 to 4 looms. So far so good. But I beg to submit that here too greater emphasis should be laid at the level of the cottage, village and small-scale industries. In this connection, I submit that they constitute the largest employers.

Then a lot of objection has been taken in regard to certain taxation proposals. It has been stated that the taxes are more of an indirect nature and that they should be direct. I fail to understand how this criticism is well-placed or justified. Always in a country which is underdeveloped and which wants to develop and wants to raise internal resources there will be more indirect taxation. The percentage of our indirect taxation is not as large as in many other countries like France, even Soviet Russia, Switzerland or even Pakistan. In Pakistan, indirect taxation is to the tune of 70 per cent. Therefore, it is wrong to say that there should be no emphasis on indirect taxation.

As regards internal resources, I would certainly say here that despite the fact that the agricultural sector which constitutes 80 per cent of the population of the country produces 50 per cent of the national wealth, it is not contributing towards internal resources at all, for the reason that agriculture is not sufficiently developed.

I am glad to note from the hon. Finance Minister's speech yesterday that we have turned the corner as regards industrial projects which we have initiated and embarked upon, and they will give us a return in the next five years of Rs. 440 crores. Certainly that will be a contribution towards planning. But so far as the agricultural sector is concerned, nothing is paid by that sector in this direction because of the poor production. Therefore, it is in the long-range interest of the country that conditions should be created in that sector whereby they may also be able to contribute by increased production to the internal resources.

My last point is about the administrative services. The administrative services do acquire to be improved. It is very fortunate that we have got talent in the country. Army personnel in this country retire at an age when they are quite young. My respectful submission is that this talent, which is disciplined, should be availed of. You will find in certain States such as Rajasthan—whose names I do not recollect now—12½ per cent of the new services are manned by retired army personnel. I would submit that the other States also should follow suit in this respect. We have tried the experiment of putting army people on civilian jobs. Take the Ashoka Hotel. There a military officer is in charge, and we find that in the year just ended the profit has gone up to Rs. 37 lakhs. Similarly, army personnel are doing other civilian jobs also. I understand that a retired General is going to be appointed to take charge at Rourkela.

My submission is that we could improve the tone of the administration by utilising the military talent

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

which is retiring or which has retired. They are a disciplined lot. Unless we raise the tone of the administration, I fail to understand how we can go ahead with our planning. I hope the Central Government would take this point also into consideration that army personnel, whenever they retire, should be absorbed, and a certain percentage should be fixed for each State to be recruited from such personnel.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

**Shri Nagi Reddy** (Anantapur): This is the first Finance Bill of the Third Five Year Plan and therefore it indicates the shape of things to come in the coming four years in the Finance Ministry if the same Finance Minister continues to be at the head of the Ministry.

This first Finance Bill has created a different atmosphere in different sections of the people. The classes whom the Finance Minister represents, the Indian and foreign monopolists, have been extremely happy at the way in which he has proceeded, being practical-minded as he has called it, at the sense of realism and the courage with which he has come forward to impose heavy burdens on the common man through indirect taxes.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I correct the hon. Member? I do not represent any foreign monopolists. I represent that Surat constituency, where there are no monopolists. I represent the whole constituency.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Through the Finance Bill, he represents the Indian and foreign monopolists, and for the election he represents the Surat constituency. I am glad he corrected me in one respect.

They have been so happy that the bulls in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have run amuck in the first few days after the Finance Bill. It is not my comment. It is the comment of the *Economic Times*, in which one of the economic writers had written that the bulls with fervour had increased their capacity to shake the stock exchange in greeting to the Finance Minister for the very excellent Budget that he had framed. And the reason given was, his Budget is a Budget to soak the poor and to enrich the rich. I am glad that the Finance Minister for once has come forward with an open Budget for the people to understand what he and his Ministry stand for.

If this is the exhilaration with which one section of the people support it and acclaim the Finance Minister, the other section of the people, the common man who drinks tea and takes betel nut, naturally is dejected and demoralised at the way in which the Finance Ministry is developing the financial resources of the country, and does not see any hope of progress so far as he is concerned. These are the two dangerous aspects I note in our country after the Finance Bill has been placed before the House.

A series of tax concessions has been the way of the Finance Ministry in the past four years. The more the tax concessions, the greater the demand for more concessions. This time, if you want an example, a tax concession on bonus shares has been given. Naturally, we would expect that the people who are benefiting out of it will be satisfied with the tax concession. On the other hand, they have taken it as a victory in principle, and they are hoping that in the next fiscal year it might be altogether removed. I would not be surprised if it happens, because it is they who have been winning all round. Concession after concession has been given to them. Be it in the capital gains tax, the excess profits tax, income-tax, wealth tax or corporation tax, everywhere, all round, capital incentives have been given to them, so that they might accumulate more capital. We are

also helping them. We should not forget that the people's money through the various finance corporations in our country is also being pumped into the private sector. All the same, the private sector in our country is yet unhappy for the reason that the public sector is getting a portion of the funds. If we transfer all the funds to the private sector, probably they would be happier, and if the Finance Ministry were to have its way of development, it would also progress in the direction they are hoping the country should take.

Two or three years ago, when the gift tax was being discussed in this House, I had quoted a passage from Mr. Kaldor's *Indian Tax Reform*, and I had hoped that the Government of India would not give rise to such comments in future. In regard to direct taxation, he had quoted one Henry Simons and said;

> "Henry Simons called the direct tax systems of the capitalist world 'a subtle kind of moral and intellectual dishonesty,....a grand scheme of deception whereby enormous surtaxes are voted in exchange for promises that they will not be made effective. Thus, the politicians may point with pride to the rates, while quietly reminding their wealthy constituents of the loopholes'."

**The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy)**: Where are you?

**Shri Nagi Reddy**: It would have been exactly the opposite if I had been there. Unfortunately, I am not. I shall be there some time.

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali)**: Never.

**Shri Nagi Reddy**: You will not understand the progress of history. Therefore, the dangerous situation in which we are placed today both in regard to the external and internal resources due to the manner in which the financial problems have been tackled in our country is already giving a sort of headache to the Third Plan even before it has begun. If we really want to progress faster with the Third Plan, then we must actually look a little behind and find out the actual difficulties, and wherefrom these difficulties are flowing, to rectify the existing troubles.

We are told that in order to increase exports, we will have to tax a particular commodity, for example tea. We are told that tea is being taxed because consumption should be reduced, so that exports can increase, but is it because there is greater consumption that exports have decreased? Is this point which is being posed before the people by the Finance Minister that we will have to increase our exports by consuming less, true? I am afraid it is not the complete truth, it is not even half the truth.

Let me remind the Finance Minister of a speech delivered on foreign trade and foreign aid by one of our most eminent men, Mr. B. K. Nehru, Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs, when he spoke in the United Nations. He said:

> "....the first thing the industrialised countries can do in order to help the developing countries to help themselves is to remove the present obstacles to the exports of these countries."

Therefore, the main difficulty in our export trade is not that we are consuming more and therefore not exporting. The main difficulty exists because there have been obstacles to our exports to these countries. Instead of fighting the obstacles that have been created by the Western countries and their monopolists against our exports, why does the Finance Minister want to fight the common man by taxing him more so that the exports can increase? If you cannot understand the disease, you can never administer the proper medicine, and unfortunately our Finance Minister

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

can never understand the disease existing in our economy which is due to the dubious role that is being played by the Western financial monopolists. He can never understand it, and therefore, he can never implement a correct policy to increase our exports and thereby augment our resources.

In the same way, the question of proper prices for their exports and imports is a problem in every undeveloped country. Even there, we do not fight the people who have been responsible for it, but we say: if sugar exports are to be increased, the prices are very low in other countries, what can we do? Tax the consumer, so that we can export more. Every time the question of export is taken into consideration, the question is posed before the country as if we should tax ourselves for the sake of the export trade. The much more important fact is that our export trade has dwindled because of the cut-throat competition of the Western capitalist economy which is running round and round in recessions, partial recovery and further recession. This nature of the capitalist economy cannot be changed either by the Finance Minister or any other financiers of this world. It is in this situation that we should think as to what we should do to augment our resources.

For example, today's *Statesman* has pointed out a very important factor. It says that India desparately needs this year at least Rs. 304 crores by way of fresh aid. What for? This is because foreign exchange deficit arises not so much from the import of capital goods. We are not facing foreign exchange crisis because we are importing capital goods for the Third Plan projects as from the repayment liabilities and from the country's inability to pay for the current maintenance imports. Why is it that we are unable to pay for the current maintenance imports? The thing is clear.

See, our trade with U.S.A. The exports to U.S.A. have been decreasing year after year whereas the imports from U.S.A. have been increasing year after year. For example, the imports from U.S.A. were in 1955-56, Rs. 89 crores and the exports were Rs. 87 crores. And in 1959-60, the imports from U.S.A. were Rs. 195 crores whereas the exports were only Rs. 95 crores. That means Rs. 100 crores deficit in trade. In the same way, with West Germany the position is still worse. Our exports are only Rs. 19 crores whereas our imports are Rs. 118 crores. What then should we do? That is the question that should be asked. Instead of calling upon the people to pay and taxing them more, the question that should be asked and answered is, 'How is it that we can increase our resources'?

If we look at the figures, it will be clear that our trade with the socialist world has been increasing and increasing steadily—both our imports and exports. The imports, of course, are not increasing as fast as the exports are. For example, with the Communist countries, as it has been given, from the stage where we were importing only Rs. 11 lakhs worth of goods today we are importing nearly something like Rs. 19 crores. Whereas we were exporting only about Rs. 2 crores worth of our products, today, to the USSR, we are exporting nearly Rs. 30 crores worth. We are exporting more to the USSR, more than what we are exporting to West Germany. Yet we do not feel why we do not develop our trade fast enough with that country whose economy is developing day after day, without recession and without stagnation. Our economic ties have been, to this day, more than 90 to 95 per cent. existing only with capitalist countries whose economy is stagnant, whose economy is receding, whose economy is always in crisis and whose economy is more in recession than in recovery.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude soon.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Sir, I have taken only 10 minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member has taken 13 minutes. He may take two more minutes.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** You mean 15 minutes, Sir?

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes.

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): He is the only spokesman from our group who has spoken.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** I expected that the first to speak from a group gets 25 to 30 minutes. But, I would sit immediately after the bell is rung.

**Mr. Chairman:** Every hon. Member is allowed 15 minutes.

**Shri Tangamani:** He is the spokesman from our party.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Sir, this is the third time I am speaking on the Finance Bill. Generally, I have taken 35 minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** A good many hon. Members have not spoken on the demands. This time they want to speak. It is in the interest of the hon. Members who are speaking.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** The general principle that is followed here is that the first speaker from a group is given more time than the other speakers.

**Mr. Chairman:** Is he the only speaker?

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Not that I am the only speaker.

**Mr. Chairman:** Usually it is announced that the leaders of parties are given 20 minutes and other members are given 15 minutes. Does the hon. Member who is speaking say that he is the leader of his group?

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** I was speaking first. Whoever speaks first for the group is considered to speak as the leader of the group. But I am not at all worried whether the time is allowed or not. That is not my point.

I now come to the only point, to my last point. The point that I want to make is this. In this period there have been certain loans which have been additional loans from foreign countries. We have been told quite a number of times that no additional loans are ever accepted by the Government of India from any country.

I was going through a News-letter of the American Embassy, which is sent to all Members of Parliament regularly, dated January 4, 1961. I was really surprised at one of the items that has been published in that. We are told in that news-letter that one Mr. Perry, Managing Director of the D.L.F., speaking at the time of signing the agreement for the Trombay deal for the fertilizers, said the following:

> "Our loan is significant because of its meaning for the future. During the negotiations of this loan, the Indian Government gave us an assurance that the U.S. private enterprise will have an opportunity to participate in the establishment of other fertilizer plants."

I am really surprised at a loan wherein an assurance or a kind of condition has been imposed upon the Government of India as to what their policy is going to be in the establishment of fertilizer factories in future. And the comment that has been made on the particular transaction by the *Economic Weekly*, an economic journal is very significant.

> "Thus the U.S. Development Loan Fund authorities are known to have politely but firmly told the Indian Government that its providing the foreign exchange for the public sector plant at Trombay will be conditional on New Delhi's readiness to clear the way for U.S. collaboration in the private sector in setting up a number of fertiliser plants in the different parts of the country."

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

Here is an indication as to how we are moving. When I made the first comment in the beginning of my speech that the Finance Minister represents a particular section of the people in our country, he contested my statement. Here is a positive proof to say that here for the first time we have begun to take loans on the basis of a condition that we will allow them to enter into the fertilizer factories if they were to give us a loan for the Trombay factory.

This is not my statement; this is the statement that has been made by the President of the D.L.F. at the time when he signed the Trombay agreement. And, on the basis of a statement made by the President of the D.L.F. here is a comment made not by a communist but by one of the very respectable economic journals of our country. Therefore, the Finance Minister in his 4 years of power has carried this country in a certain direction which is certainly contrary to the direction that has been given by the Third Five Year Plan or the Second Five Year Plan. And, I hope he will not be allowed to carry the country in this direction still further. We had said at the time of his accession to power as Finance Minister that it was unhappy for the country that Shri Morarji Desai has been added or has been taken as the Finance Minister. At that we were very particular to point out that there is going to be a difficult situation arising after this, that he will not carry through the Second Five Year Plan in principle or in policy as has been accepted by the Parliament. And that has proved true.

**Shri M. R. Masani** (Ranchi—East): Mr. Chairman, before I get to the subject-matter, may I start with a little appeal to my friend, the Finance Minister? And that is that he might be good enough to try and answer some of the pleas that I propose to make. It is necessary for me to say this and to make this little request to him because, on the last occasion, when the Budget was under discussion, during the general discussion of the Budget, I was sorry to find that none of the main arguments that I had advanced, whether in regard to the harshness of the excise duties and indirect taxation, nor the inflationary character of the Budget, nor the possibility of cutting down non-developmental expenditure, were answered. But the hon. Finance Minister chose to make a jibe or two and pass on to other matters.

The hon. Finance Minister would never make any inaccurate statement if he was conscious of that. But just to show how in the passion of debate, one gets into saying something, I say this. He allowed himself to say something which is not fair to himself or to the House in arguing that we in our Party believe in freedom on everything. He said:

> "He is completely swatantra. He is swatantra in everything."

I am quoting from the Finance Minister's speech.

> "I say this deliberately because I find in the rules that they have made that in the Party it is not necessary for any Member to vote together; they can vote as they like. . . They are swatantra in everything."

Now, there are just a few words missing to complete the story. If the hon. Finance Minister had bothered to quote or read the rules accurately he would have seen that they say that the Party holds that "democracy is best served if every political party allows freedom of expression to all its members on all matters falling outside the fundamental principles of the party". They go on to say "that whether in Parliament or elsewhere they are given the fullest liberty on all questions not falling within the scope of these principles and the Statement of Policy".

**Shri Morarji Desai:** What are the principles?

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Naturally, the statement of policy and the principles cover a large ground of political and socio-economic affairs that affect the country. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister will realise how even an honest and careful person like himself can be carried away when, instead of trying to answer arguments, he allows himself the luxury of throwing a jibe at his political opponents. I hope on this occasion he will try to take part in the dialogue which we in a democracy try to carry on.

Now, to get to the subject. Last time, on the discussion on the Budget, we from these Benches had opposed the indirect taxation which forms the main feature of this Budget, and I do not propose to repeat that plea. Public opinion in this country has manifested itself and yesterday's hartal throughout India organised by the radio trade has also shown the depth of feeling in this matter from the sections and interests concerned. Today, I would rather concentrate on the direct taxation measures of this Budget, and the main point to which I would focus attention is the increase in the surcharge levied on higher incomes. The rate of surcharge has now been increased from 5 to 10 per cent on earned incomes over one lakh of rupees. It has been argued that this is 'only Rs. 3 crores'. What is this Rs. 3 crores? It is always the last straw that breaks the camel's back. This sum of Rs. 3 crores has to be taken in conjunction with the already excessive burden in the way of direct taxation which exists in this country. The Draft Outline of the Third Plan itself admits that saturation point had been reached in so far as direct taxation is concerned and it goes on to say that no further increase is possible. I will read from the *Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan*:

> "As regards income and corporation tax, further increase in yields will have to be sought mainly through tightening of tax administration, watch on expenditure accounts of companies and other measures to check tax evasion."

In spite of this, we find that a further burden of direct taxation, not on unearned incomes but on the earned incomes of people who really earn that money, is being levied this time.

This comes in very distressing contrast to what has been done in Britain in the last few days. We have seen there that, quite contrary to what we have done, the level at which the surcharge is levied in Britain has been raised in order to give relief to the very same people who are going to be mulcted and penalised by our present proposals, namely, business executives, managers, professional people and higher civil servants, people who from their fixed incomes may be expected to save something and invest it in the productive processes of the country. Therefore, while the British Budget is progressive, this Budget is regressive in its application on this particular point.

I thing it is important to draw attention to this inspite of the small amount of Rs. 3 crores involved because it raises a very important issue: the issue of whether high incomes are good or bad for this country. In this country, a phobia is being worked up by communists and semi-communist quarters that high incomes are bad. Envy is legitimised and, called by the glorified name of socialism. A mean instinct is sought to be made out to be something good.

Now, Sir, what are the principles of sound taxation? Let me quote from the latest report on taxation by the Committee of Economic Development in the United States, a very high level research and intellectual body:

> "Taxes must be high enough to cover the expenses of Government over the years, but not so

[Shri M. R. Masani]

high as to repress growth, or to inhibit risk taking and individual initiative: high enough to create a surplus in prosperous times, that provides funds for private investment through retirement of government debt, and helps restrain inflation, but not so high as to prevent the attainment of high employment."

The needs of the Government have to be balanced against the Fundamental Right guranteed by our Constitution to our citizens that the fruits of their labour and their enterprise will be left to them for their own enjoyment.

We always talk a great deal of capital formation and we all agree that capital formation is India's prime need today. But who is going to form this capital? Since 85 to 90 per cent of production in our country is done by the citizens of this country and not by the Government, it is obvious that the formation of capital also is primarily the task of the people of India and not that of the Government or the State. It is the business people, professional people like lawyers doctors and architects, higher civil servants, salaried managers in industry these are the people who can afford to save a little from their income and who can invest it in industry; these are the capital-formers of our country and whatever we do in the country by way of taxation, we have to bear in mind that the vital process of capital formation must not be impeded or retarded.

Now capital formation depends upon profit. Without profit, there would be no capital formation because people who form capital expect profit for their capital. No Government would be possible unless there was private profit because taxes to the Government are only possible when private profit first comes into existence.

In the last few days, we have welcomed in our own country as a diplomat a very distinguished academic figure from the United States. He, unlike me, is not a believer in free enterprise; he is a socialist and he believes in the expansion of the State sector in a country like his own. I am referring to Professor Galbraith. But when it comes to a country like ours, which is undeveloped, Professor Galbraith has the wisdom to see that what may be good for his country may be very bad for ours. And I shall take the liberty of quoting him because he has been an adviser to our Government and holds views very similar to theirs. Says Professor Galbraith:

"To give people income and then remove it by taxation, inflation or appeals to thrift is an inefficient and self limiting procedure.... In poor and ill governed societies, private goods mean comfor and life itself. Food, clothing and shelter, all technically subject to private purchase and sale, have an urgency greater than any public service with the possible exception of the provision of law and order. The burden of proof is on any step that diverts resources from the satisfaction of these simple biological requirements to the almost invariably spend thrift services of the State."

This is the issue between my hon. friend the Finance Minister and myself. He is seeking by this Budget to divert from these primary requirements of human beings, food, shelter and clothing, money for public services which, as Professor Galbraith says, are invariably wasteful in their impact. I believe that more money should be left with the people so that they may invest in productive enterprice because Productive enterprise is run better by the people than by any better by the people than by any Government that can possibly exist,

however efficient it may be. This therefore, is the issue. Wisdom dictates that a margin of money should be left with people to fructify in their pockets so that savings may accumulate, and for that you must give incentives.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research in our country, a body which is not Government-run but certainly Government approved and aided, has made a study of the impact of direct taxation on our productivity in this country. I would like to quote two or three basic propositions from the report brought out by that body, fortunately a few weeks ago before the Budget was introduced: The first fact that comes out is this: that the rate of growth and the rate of profit in this country are declining. There are demagogues who go round saying that the profits are very high and must be brought down. The facts are exactly the reverse. In the last few years, the rate of industrial growth and the rate of profit have been going down in this country. I shall quote from the report—page 35.

> "..The rate of growth of paid-up capital of operating registered companies has fallen from 10.4 per cent in 1951-52 to 3.6 per cent in 1959-60."

A big drop from 10.4 per cent to 3.6 per cent.

> "....Nor it is correct to say that the rate of profits in the industrial sector has gone up since 1951. The index of profits after tax as a percentage of net worth for all industries worked out by the Reserve Bank of India (on the basis of a sample of companies) has actually shown a declining trend. The index (with 100 in 1950) stood at 124.7 in 1951 and at 84.- in 1957."

So profits have been slashed in an unconscionable manner in this country in the last ten years. But people say that the economy goes on. That is a tribute to the vitality and the spirit of the enterprise of our people, not to the wisdom of Government's policies. If this country has not gone to the dogs already, if we are not bankrupt already thanks go to no one but the common people of India who have the patriotism and the hard work and the spirit of enterprise to break through reactionary and restrictive governmental policies.

The second thing that comes out of the Report is that the rate of saving has stagnated. In spite of all the measures that Government have taken, there is no improvement in the rate of saving of our people, naturally, for the reasons which we have just seen. This is that the Report says:

> "....Over he second Plan period the rate of savings in the economy has not risen at all, but has stagnated around 8 per cent of the national income."

Then the Report goes on to draw conclusions, and the first conclusion is that private savings must be promoted by fiscal policies. It says:

> "It has often been suggested that in India higher taxation is an important method of financing public investment. Whatever may be the theoretical merits of this proposition, in practice it is found that current expenditure under the Plans as well as outside them is rising so fast that even substantial increases in tax revenues are almost wholly absorbed by the rise in such current expenditure; with the result that by far the

[Shri M. R. Masani]

greater part of public investment has to be financed through a draft on private savings and foreign aid....It seems clear that in the foreseeable future a large part of public net investment would have to be financed private savings....In this situation the need to promote a higher rate of private savings deserves the Government's closest attention."

Then the Report goes on to deal with the parrot cry of concentration of capital and power that is raised in this House and outside. If there is any concentration of power today, of economic power, it is in the hands of the gentlemen who sit in the Treasury Benches. But that apart, if you want to decentralise industry, if you want diffusion of economic power, which we all want—I want it as much as my hon. friend the Finance Minister—then the Report points out that it can be achieved. It says:

"If it is desired to bring about diffusion of economic power and prevent its concentration in the hands of a few large corporations, it is vitally important to encourage the promoting of new enterprises by new enterpreneurs. For this to be possible, as pointed out earlier, individuals must be allowed and even encouraged to accumulate sufficient amounts of wealth."

And the conclusion to which the Report comes is this:

"We recommend that the pace of progression of super-tax be reduced so that the highest marginal rate will become operative at a higher level than at present."

Government in their wisdom have now recommended to us to do exactly the reverse of what this learned report concludes. All the facts are clear. The argument is logical. But the Government have drawn exactly the reverse of this conclusion: Progression should be accentuated rather than lowered. All this is done in the name of "equality" and "socialism." At this stage there is a choice before the country. There is a conflict, a conflict between the socialist dogma and economic growth and development of our country. And I notice that even my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta from the Socialist benches wrote in an article on 7th March thus:

"We need to encourage industrial growth, but that must not run counter to our socialist objectives."

Shri Asoka Mehta therefore concedes that economic growth is only to be allowed to the extent that the contrary demands of socialist dogma do not get over ridden. He is a socialist and he is entitled to put his dogma higher than the national interest. But I would ask whether Parliament as a whole which is not wedded to this dogma has a right to retard the growth of our national industries, to retard the growth of the standard of life of our people, for the sake of this socialist dogma to which my hon. friend is committed?

Thirty or forty years ago, people made revolutions in other countries in pursuit of the same dogma but they learnt later that equality was inconsistent with growth and progress. So they threw equality on the scrapheap. The leader of my hon. friends on the right, Mr. Stalin, said as far back as 1932 that "equality is a petty, bourgeois conception worthy only of a primitive society....It has nothing to do with socialism".

Mr. Kosygin, one of his followers, who was in our country the other day as a guest of our Government, is reported to have said that he was distressed to find that our State enterprises do not pay as good salaries and wages as private industrialists do

outside. He thought that it was a bad thing—that State enterprises were paying their labour and their officers too little. It is reported in the same press report that he referred to the incentives being offered in his own country. Now, we know that in Russia, the managerial class, the new capitalist class—if you like to call it, the new State Capitalist class—is paid very much more in differential terms compared to the workers, than the managers and capitalists in America or the capitalists in Britain today. The range of inequality in Soviet Russia far exceeds the inequalities in income between the poorest and the richest people in those countries. That is not because they love to go back on that dogma, because they are hard realists and they have learnt the hard way that equality does not go along with progress. Inequality is a necessary part of life, within certain limits, under certain controls and regulation. Inequality is the price of progress and the whole of the history shows that without inequality there can be no progress in human affairs. Therefore it is a necessary (*Interruption*) evil that has to be tolerated while human beings and human nature are what they are. I suggest that in whatever else we do not follow Soviet Russia, we might follow it in this particular regard of economic realism and give up dogma when it becomes clear that that the dogma of equality does not permit of the growth of capital accumulation which our country needs so badly.

On the other hand, the followers of Mr. Kosygin in this country naturally want us to go into the ditch and therefore Shri Bhupesh Gupta in the other House, when he opened the debate, argued contrary to Mr. Kosygin that the salaries of the people outside the State sector should be brought down to the level of the salaries of civil servants—putting the whole thing upside down and making it stand on its head. Naturally he does not want our country to progress. He wants the theory of increasing misery to be tried out. Therefore he suggests the wrong remedy. But it was a sad thing to find that the members of the Congress Party in that House walked into the trap and joined him in saying: "Yes, let us bring down the incomes of people in this country to the income paid to civil servants, who are under-paid in our country". The logic is all wrong. If you want in our State enterprise efficient managers, we should be prepared to pay for them the kind of salary that they would get outside.

Let me give an example from Britain, which has a very heavily socialised sector. Only the other day, the British Government appointed Dr. Beeching, a very senior executive from Imperial Chemical Industries, to be the Chairman of the Railway Board of Britain, and this appointment was made on a salary of £24,000 a year or Rs. 26,000 a month—certainly a very big salary. There was a furore, and the British Government in the House of Commons justified this appointment by saying: "We cannot get good brains, we cannot get talent if we are not prepared to pay for them. Therefore, since we want the best people in our State sector, we shall compete for them with private industry." That is the spirit, and the *London Economist* points out that this remuneration was fixed to match what Dr. Beeching was receiving from the ICI, averaging over a five-year period. At the end of five years, he has the right to re-enter ICI without losing his pension rights, and so on. So, everything was done to make it possible for this very talented man to come and take charge of the British railways on the basis that in five years he would convert losses into profits. That, I suggest, is the spirit of real socialism and not the spirit of pulling everyone down to the level of the poorest member of our community.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** I said that direct taxation in this country was already too high. Let me just give the figures before I conclude. The surcharge has been made applicable, and it rises from five per cent to ten per cent on incomes over Rs. 1 lakh. Let us see what a man earning Rs. 1,06,000 per year in our country today pays compared to a man in other countries with the same income. A man with Rs. 1,06,000 in India today pays 53·1 per cent on his earned income by way of taxes. Except for one country in the whole world, everywhere else in the world a man with that much income pays much less. In the United Kingdom, for man with the same income, it is 46:2 per cent; in West Germany it is 35·5 per cent; in France it is 25·9 per cent;—half of ours: in the USA, it is also half of ours—23:1 per cent; in Canada it is 27:1 per cent; in Japan it is 36:8 per cent. The one country where the rate is higher for the same man is Norway; the rate there is 62:8 per cent. But Norway has not got the aggregation of direct taxation that we have. When you add the wealth-tax, the expenditure tax and the capital gains tax to such a man, it is also likely that he would also pay at that level namely, on Rs. 1,06,000. So here we have the highest-taxed man in the whole world.

This is borne out by the statement of Mr. Richard S. Perkins, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the First National City Bank of New York, who recently said:

> "We operate in 30 countries and I find that the tax-rate here in India is the highest".

He gave that as the reason why foreign capital was shy of coming into the country. We in India need foreign capital. We should throw our doors wide open to foreign capital to come at its own risk and develop our country by bringing tools and machinery, so that our people could be put to work, because we have too many people and too little capital. Here in this way we are inhibiting the coming in of private capital and thus retarding the growth of this country.

All this amounts to punishing hard work and to punishing success.

I wish to conclude by reading something, not from a private capitalist, but from the Adviser to the National Coal Board of Britain, a very eminent socialist economist Dr. E. F. Schumacher. He says:

> "The alternative to coercion cannot be provided by economic planning, because that itself presupposes coercion. It cannot be found when spiritual realities are dismissed as being of no account or treated as subservient to economic aims. It cannot be found when the people are considered as objects which must be driven, cajoled, or manipulated. Perhaps the best—perhaps the only effective slogan for aid is: "Find out what the people are trying to do and help them to do it better"

**Shri Nathwani** (Sorath): The Finance Bill seeks to introduce an additional revenue of about Rs. 60 crores. In March and even yesterday, the Finance Minister announced certain concessions with the result that there would be a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 6 crores. It has been considered that in the light of the requirements of the Third Five Year Plan, substantial revenues will have to be raised by taxation, but there has been a criticism even by those who are friendly that this additional taxation has not been fairly distributed between the direct taxation and indirect taxation. I would like to examine this criticism.

It has been stated that whereas indirect taxation has been increasing rather at a very rapid rate and thereby imposing a burden which is undly harsh on the common man, the rich people and even the well-to-do class almost escape from the impact of direct taxation. So far

as the position of the common man is concerned, considering the articles of daily consumption, whether they are necessities or not, even if he is habituated to smoking, etc., still even if we confine our attention to those articles which are daily used by the common man, we should like to examine the exact impact of the excise during the last ten years on their income.

In this connection, only recently a paper was placed on the Table of this House by the Deputy Minister for Planning,, which deals with the condition of the working classes in 11 places. It, of course, does not pretend to be a very scientific or accurate precise study of the impact of excise duties on their living. Nevertheless, if we read their conclusion, it does broadly indicate the effect or the impact of excise duties during the last ten years. I will read the conclusion reached by the Planning Commission in this behalf. It say:

> "The tentative conclusion seems to be that the effect of indirect taxation on the indices over the last ten years would be probably of the order of about ½ per cent per year, though the lower and upper limits of this incidence (annual) are 0.4 per cent to 1.0 per cent respectively."

**13.56 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, taking into consideration the effect of excise duties on articles of daily use by working classes, it has come in the aggregate to Rs. 5 during the last five years. Can it be suggested that this incidence is unduly harsh or severe on the common man? Generally speaking, the average monthly income of a worker is considered to be around Rs. 100. The bulk of the people have their income less than this figure. Thereby, their standard of living is rather lower and therefore, their contribution by way of excise imposed would be less than what we find in the case of an average worker. Therefore, it is not true to say that the impact of excise duties on consumers, on the average man, has been unduly severe. No doubt it involves sacrifice. It does impose an additional burden; yet as against that, it must be borne in mind that he benefits out of the development processes and also the social services are available in a larger measure.

It is stated that so far as the rise in direct taxation is concerned, the proportion is not maintained. I want to dispel this illusion that during the last three years, there has not been a steady increase in direct taxes. For that, even if we compare the budget estimates of last year with the budget estimates of the present year, it would be a very revealing and illuminating study. I find that so far as the central budget is concerned, the proportion of direct taxes to the total taxation in the 1960-61 budget estimate comes to 31.2 per cent. and indirect taxes on commodities and services come to 68:8 per cent. If we come to the present year, if we look to the Finance Bill as it stands today, we find that though there has been such a large increase in indirect taxation, still the percentage is exactly the same this year. So far as the proportion of direct taxes to the total taxes is concerned, it comes exactly to 31·2 per cent So far as the percentage of indirect taxation is concerned, it is 68·8.

Even if this comparison does not help or impress hon. Members, I would invite attention to the total direct tax receipts—their estimates in the last year's budget and the present one. One finds that in the last year's budget estimate the total sum that was expected was of the order of Rs. 240 crores. This year, it has been estimated to be at Rs. 271 crores. Thus, there has been an increase of Rs. 31 crores in direct taxation revenue. Even if we make an allowance in this for wealth tax on companies, which has been abolished, to the extent of Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6

[Shri Nathwani]

crores, still we find that there has been an increase of Rs. 25 crores during the last one year.

I venture to say that this increase is not entirely due to a rise in incomes, but a substantial part of it is attributable directly according to me to the change in the structure of company taxation that was introduced two years ago.

**14 hrs.**

So, sir, during the last three years, not only we have increased wealth tax, not only we have increased direct taxation on earned income over a lakh of rupees as we have done this year, but because of the abolition of the system of grossing up which was introduced two years ago the net effect has been to increase substantially our direct taxation by way of income-tax and corporate tax. Therefore, it is not correct to suggest that there has been no proportionate rise in the rates even of direct taxation. Even some careful students have failed to observe this aspect of the matter, and they go on stating that during the last two years whereas we have a formidable bill of about Rs. 100 crores by way of excise there has been no substantial increase in the rates of direct taxation.

But, Sir, this does not mean that there is no room for improvement in the direct taxation I personally think that in the light of requirements of the Third Five Year Plan, time has come to review and to revise our tax structure. At the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, we embarked upon what was considered to be a radical and comprehensive tax reform. We called it an integrated tax structure. We introduced in 1957 wealth tax and expenditure tax. It was supposed to be a very flexible system of taxation. In the next year, namely, in the year 1958, we introduced also the gift tax. The reason for introducing that was this. It was stated that gifts during life time operates to reduce the incidence of estate duty, income-tax and wealth tax. In order to plug that loophole the gift tax was introduced. Then it was expected that as a result of introduction of gift tax our recoveries in other direct taxes would also improve and therefore it would serve the purpose of even removing to some extent the disparities in wealth and income. This was the high, laudable motive with which we embarked upon revision of our tax structure in a radical manner.

But, Sir, we wanted to treat cautiously, we wanted to maintain economic incentives, we wanted to avoid temptations to tax-payers to sabotage the entire tax structure. Therefore, we made liberal, rather over-liberal concessions and exemptions. There were left gaps, wide gaps, you may call them enormous gaps, with the result that,—now that we have got certain facts and figures before us we can see the working of this entire tax structure and find the result—estate duty which was supposed to bring about—it was believed at the time when it was introduced—from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores, does not yield even today, even after the imposition of other tax measures, a sum of even Rs. 3 crores.

**Shri C. D. Pande** (Naini Tal): Are people not dying enough?

**Shri Nathwani:** They are dying, but they avoid successfully the payment of duty because of the large loopholes which we deliberately, out of good considerations, left—I am coming to that.

As regards expenditure tax, as regards gift tax, it was supposed that they will yield Rs. 3 crores each. Even after tightening the provisions of expenditure tax, in the year 1959 the yield is hardly about Rs. 1 crore, and gift tax does not yield even Rs. 80 lakhs.

**Shri C. D. Pande:** The estimates must have been wrong rather than the yields. Is it not possible to have wrong estimates?

**Shri Nathwani:** No. The original estimates appeared to me to be correct, but as we made substantial concessions and allowed exemptions its effect had been to deflate their expected revenue.

Today we are faced with this position. Now all these taxes yield practically negligible amounts. And, particularly in the context of mounting figures of our annual revenues from other sources, are we now going to maintain these taxes or are we going to review them and revise them suitably so as to attain their main purpose? I feel, unless we review them and improve upon them so as to serve the original intentions with which we started these measures, it would be worthwhile, in my humble opinion, to scrap those tax reforms. Instead of incurring expenses in collecting these taxes like expenditure and gift tax, it would be worthwhile to scrap them. What is the value of Rs. 80 lakhs as against our total figure of over four figures. But I am not one of those who are in favour of their abolition. I am in favour of tightening the provisions. Many reforms have been suggested. An enquiry is being instituted in the distribution of income and so on. I would only suggest that time has come—I do know that the Government is also watching carefully, studying properly the effects of these taxes and it is applying its mind—when, even if it is not possible immediately to link up the estate duty and gift tax measures it is still possible to start as a mild measure to extend the period of two years, from two years to five years, and gifts made prior to that can be taken into account.

Again, so far as gift tax is concerned, we should not merely take into account the value of gifts made during that particular year but we should accumulate the past gifts—may be 5 years, 6 years or 7 years. Unless you gradually tone up our gift tax and estate duty on these lines, they are not going to serve the purpose which we had in mind.

I will say a word about bonus tax.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** And then finish.

**Shri Nathwani:** Before I conclude, Sir, I will have to say something about LIC.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall also say something about the time.

**Shri Nathwani:** Sir, I will not take much time. I heard the Finance Minister say yesterday that he was not satisfied about the demand for abolishing the bonus tax. If we go into the history even briefly, we will find that the only justification for introducing bonus tax was this, that in 1956 a tax was levied on excess dividends and as an integral part of that scheme it was proposed that bonus tax also should be levied, otherwise tax on excess dividends can be defeated, it can be circumvented, it can be escaped. That was the position. Now, with the abolition of excess profit tax the abolition of bonus tax has become overdue. It is good that a substantial concession has been given this year by the Finance Minister. But I think the very reason of its introduction has disappeared, particularly in the case of bonus shares which are distributed from share premium amounts becausee it is the money which belongs to the shareholders—they have paid it by way of premium and it is being returned to them. Therefore, with great respect to the Finance Minister, I think that there is a case for considering sympathetically the case of bonus shares.

I want to say one word about the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee regarding taking over the investible funds of the LIC by the Government. Sir, it has been supported by two reasons: firstly, in order to help the Plan programmes and, secondly, that such a course would serve better the diversification of industries and the social development of our country. But I am afraid that a proposal like this strikes at

[Shri Nathwani]

the very root of the insurance business. You cannot separate the two activities, namely, the activity of securing or doing business and the activity of its investment. It is one indivisible thing. If you try to separate the two, the result would be to weaken the efficiency of the institution. It must not be forgotten that the real beneficiaries in this case are the policy-holders. There are provisions in the Act which lay down that if any surplus is left, they alone would be entitled to receive it to the extent of 95 per cent. Therefore, it is not as if we are dealing with the surplus budget funds of the Government, which are lying at the disposal of the LIC. Before we deprive them of this advantage, we will have to change radically the Act also. There is also a new provision in the Act whereby Government can give proper and suitable directives to the Life Insurance Corporation. If the Estimates Committee felt that the interests of diversfiication and planned programmes can be better served by Government taking over the funds, there is ample provision whereby they can give directives to the Corporation to invest its funds in a particular manner. As the Act stands at present, there is ample provision for that.

**Shri C. D. Pande**: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have some sort of grievance against the Finance Minister for announcing certain tax reliefs yesterday on the eve of the discussion of the Finance Bill. This has indeed taken a lot of the sting out of the new taxation this year and I am grateful to him that he has so readily agreed and accepted the general demand of the people that small items should not be taxed or should be given exemptions. The small concessions which have been granted are widely welcomed, particularly by the handloom industry and small manufacturing industries, because it relieves them of a great deal of hardship. At the same time, the loss of revenue is only Rs. 6 crores. So, we can have the satisfaction that many small businessmen are enjoying these concessions. By this I do not mean to say that there is not much to say about the taxation proposals. In my opinion, the Finance Minister, while introducing the budget, tapped too many items of taxation for small gains. As far as I know, as many as 50 to 60 items have been disturbed to get a revenue of Rs. 60 crores. I am of the view that the Finance Minister of the Government of India should never touch an item which does not yield at least Rs. 1 crore. Because, the moment he touches an item by tax, it disturbs the whole range of items in that group of industries. Therefore, if you collect Rs. 1 crore by way of taxation, the actual incidence on the consumer will be three times that amount, namely, Rs. 3 crores. If you propose to collect Rs. 60 crores by way of new taxes, the incidence of taxation on the consumers all round will be almost Rs. 120 crores to 150 crores. Because, the moment there is a tax, the prices go beyond the limit of that incidence or the tax that the State realises. I would appeal to the Finance Minister that he should devise some sort of machinery whereby, whenever he proposes some levy, the incidence on the public will be only that much as the State gets, and not much more than that, as is happening at present. Now, the moment a tax is announced, there is an inordinate rise in the price of that commodity, which has no relation to the incidence of taxation. I do not know what proposals he can have in this matter, but this is a subject which requires to be studied and dealt with very seriously. People do not object to taxation as such as much as to the inordinate rise in prices owing to the taxation proposals.

Shri Nathwani was just now telling us that there has been certain discrepancy in the excise duties and revenue from indirect taxes. Seeing the budgets for the last four years, I am of the view that there was no necessity for any taxation this year. The concluding portion of the speech of the Finance Minister on the budget day gave the impression that he seemed to

think that though there was no necessity for additional taxation, as we are on the threshold of the Third Five Year Plan, people should realise the enormous tasks ahead, the realisation of that task requires some sacrifices and effort and, therefore, the taxes should be imposed.

If we take the budget figures for the last three or four years, I may be able to prove that when you calculate the income, you under-estimate it; when you calculate an expenditure, you over-estimate it. The result is that there is a big gap between the items of revenue and expenditure year by year. This is characteristic of the budgets for the last three or four years. I will take one example. In the year 1959-60, the budgeted income from income-tax and customs was Rs. 132 crores and from Union excise duties Rs. 324 crores. But the actual figures of realisation were Rs. 156 crores for income-tax, a rise of Rs. 24 crores, and Rs. 360 crores for Union excise duties, an increase of Rs. 36 crores. Therefore, on these two items alone,—of course, they are major items—there has been a discrepancy, or over-realisation of revenues to the extent of Rs. 60 crores.

The position is the same on the expenditure side. You estimated, in one year, to spend about Rs. 854 crores. That was the revised estimate for the year 1959-60. The revised estimate should be as accurate as the actual figures, because the time lag between the actuals and the revised estimates is only 3 or 4 months. Therefore, to have a difference of Rs. 24 crores or 27 crores between the actual expenditure and the revised estimated expenditure is rather too heavy. What I am proving is that, on the one hand, you under-estimate the revenue and, on the other hand, you over-estimate the expenditure. The result is that every year there is a saving; or there ought to be a saving. If there is no saving, then there is something wrong somewhere.

The same thing has happened this year. That is my apprehension. You have not taken any hint from the discrepancies in figures between the estimates and the actuals. You have estimated the same income even this year, though you have got a higher income from certain items this year, when the rate of taxation is the same as it was last year. Experience has shown us that the actuals are generally higher, in the case of income. Now you have again added Rs. 60 crores, and even after the remissions the amount will be Rs. 54 crores. My fear is that it will not remain at Rs. 54 crores but will go to Rs. 80 crores or 90 crores. I hope Members of Parliament have received the memoranda from the various associations. In the case of the plastic industry, though the taxation is about 20 per cent., as against their estimates, they will be yielding an income of Rs. 2.20 crores. In the case of refrigerators, you have estimated an income of Rs. 28 lakhs. But the actual receipt will be about Rs. 1 crore. In the case of certain items, the income will be almost double; if not double, it will be at least 50 per cent. There again you have under-estimate of income.

And now, for the first time in the history of this country, our budget has touched the all high figure of Rs. 1,023 crores, as they call it in America, an all time high figure.

Rs. 1,000 crores is the figure that we have reached for the first time and that also in the first year of the Third Plan. The people of this country do not mind any expenditure. I do not mind any expenditure. I tell you that this country has the best paying people. They grumble because everybody grumbles when he pays. But they do not grudge it. I am really surprised how from year to year we have been paying more and more. Of course, the capacity to pay must be there. But we have paid more than people in any other country.

When I came here in 1950 or 1951, the Budget was hardly of the order of Rs. 300 crores. Today it is of Rs. 1,000

[Shri C. D. Pande]

crores or more. We can understand to what extent people are capable of paying or are willing to pay for the sake of progress of this country. It is not only to the Central Government that they pay. As you may have seen from the figures of the Budget, the same story is in regard to States and municipal corporations. There is the three tier system of taxation. If you add up all the three tiers of taxation on a particular person, it comes to Rs. 75 *per capita*. I can say that it is Rs. 30 or Rs. 25 *per capita* in the Centre, Rs. 25 in the State on an average and Rs. 25 in the municipal corporation. Rs. 75 *per capita* taxation on an income of Rs. 300 *per capita* is very high taxation indeed. I think nowhere in the world can you find this much incidence of taxation on *per capita* income. Even then it is quite understandable because we have launched on a big venture and the venture is bearing fruit.

All that we have heard from the Government side in the last two months gives a very encouraging and a rosy picture that we have been able to increase industrial production by such and such percentages. To my mind there is a certain fallacy in these figures. It is true that our industrial production has gone up, say, from 100 to 148 or something, but the items that you have taken into calculation are on the whole minor items. For example, it is said that we have gone very high in the production of sewing machines, refrigerators or bicycles. In these the figures may even go up to 200 per cent. But if you just compare it with what has not been achieved, you will have the real picture.

I think the real picture is that in the production of certain items we have gone too high. It is a matter of great satisfaction that we have done so. We have increased food production from 53 or 54 million tons to 75 million tons. But should we not look into the target of our food production that was set for the Second Five Year Plan? Our target was 80 million tons and we stopped at 75 million tons. That means there is a drop of 5 million tons. It looks a very small drop. People say, "What is there, only 5 million tons?" But this drop of 5 million tons is in an item for which we have to borrow from all over the world. We have to spend millions of rupees to get that 5 million tons or even less. The annual imports of foodgrains were 2½ to 3 million tons, whereas the shortfall is 5 million tons and we do not think much of this shortfall? Anyhow, in the matter of food we have done much better than we had expected.

The biggest drop in our targets is in the matter of finished steel. What was the target for finished steel? It was said that we would be producing 4·5 million tons of steel by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. The Second Plan has ended and what is the picture today? The picture is that we are very satisfied that as against 18 lakhs tons we are producing 22 lakh tons of finished steel. It is a great progress, of course, if you go into percentages. It comes to 25 per cent. increase. But it is a fallacious way of calculating. But the real thing is as to how it compares with 4½ million tons. It comes almost to 50 per cent. This shortfall in steel alone will set off the entire progress that you have made in sewing machines, cycles and similar items of production. Of course, they are all welcome, but one should not lose sight of the effects of a shortfall in such big and important articles of industrial production like steel. That was what I was impressing upon the House.

Steel is not the only thing. After steel, I take cement. For cement, we fixed a target of 13 million tons. 13 million tons was the target for the Second Plan. What is the figure that we have reached today? The figure is 8 million tons. The result is that there is shortage of cement. A further result of that is—the hon. Finance Minister should have been greatly interested in that result—that by not producing that additional 5 million tons of cement, he is losing Rs. 10 crores every year by way of excise. It may be even Rs. 12½ crores because the excise duty on

cement is Rs. 24 per ton. If 5 million tons of cement is not being manufactured because of a shortfall in the target, he is losing as Finance Minister almost Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 13 crores.

Not only that, what about cloth? Our biggest industry is cloth. We fixed a target of 6,000 million yards for cloth. At one time, as early as 1955, we reached the figure of 5,500 million yards. Today that figure, after a great deal of effort this year, is 5,000 million yards. That means that we are falling short by 1,000 million yards. It is a great industrial and financial loss because every item of our industrial production is more or less subject to some excise duty. Therefore, the loss in excise duty on unproduced cloth is another Rs. 15 crores.

Then there is another item in which we have done very badly and that is fertilisers. Since 1951 not an ounce of fertiliser has been added to production. Not only that, what we were producing in 1957-58 has gone down by 30 per cent. Today the production in Sindri is 70 per cent. of what it used to be three years back. And we have not done anything except that we are bringing into production some factory in Nangal or Bhakra. There is not an ounce of fertiliser added to what we were producing in 1951.

So, there is shortage in production of steel, cement, food and coal. Coal is another story. We fixed a target of 60 million tons for coal and we produced barely 54 million tons of coal. This shortage of 6 million tons is a big thing. It becomes all the more glaring. To think that we could not fulfil a target of 60 million tons and we have got a target of 97 million tons for the Third Plan! When we could not go from 48 million tons to 54 million tons—and if we reached that figure it was with great difficulty—what steps does Government propose to take to reach this figure of 97 million tons? It is not an easy job to achieve, namely, that we will be adding that much to the production of coal. What you were producing for the last 50 or 60 years will have to be produced additionally within the coming five years. What I want to impress upon the Government is that.

Of course, we do not mind taxation as long as results are there. Of course, we have a rosy picture of having made progress in certain directions. The progress is laudable and encouraging. But we should not lose sight of the other side of the medal, namely, that in very vital matters, in the targets of vital items there has been a shortfall. A shortfall even in one of those items will offset all the progress that you have made in other items. Except in sugar and paper, in bigger and major industries, like steel, food, coal and cement, we have not progressed to the extent we would have liked. We have not done so even in soda ash, jute, cotton and other raw materials. This country will support the Government in anything that they do provided the people are satisfied that the money is well spent.

Now I come to the item of wastage. This burden of taxation is nothing if the people are satisfied that their hard-earned money that they pay in taxes is well-spent. Year after year we have been impressing upon the Government that wastage is going on. There is not only wastage but leakage also. There are certain schemes, things and certain ideas that we are practising which are wasteful, but no visible step has been taken in that direction. I just refer to one thing as I referred to last year and the year before. There are so many conferences, symposia and seminars at all levels, at the Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' levels, at the Secretaries' level and at the Under Secretaries' level. There are so many seminars, symposia, conferences, meetings and so much of travelling here and there. These are small items but the public notices these items. I am more concerned about what the public thinks about your activities. The public will be grateful to you, no matter how much taxation is there, provided you get the things, fulfil your targets and do that in an economical manner. What I say is, whatever items we take up for manufacture we do not manufacture those items, or whatever buildings

[Shri C. D. Pande]

we take up for construction we do not construct them within a reasonable amount. The amount always exceeds that within which people could have done it themselves. For instance, suppose you construct a building which costs Rs. 3 crores. My point is, is it not possible to build it within two crores and eighty lakhs of rupees? If Government come forward and say that there is no scope for even a 2 per cent. saving, then I will say, all right. But never have Government taken any steps to reduce the expenditure. When we suggest economy, what they do is that they take out one item of expenditure; they say that they will not construct a particular building and say that they have saved Rs. 5 crores or so. That is not economy. The same amount of things should be produced within a smaller amount of expenditure; that should be the economy.

About publications, I wish to repeat what I said last year, that we have got too many of them. They are hardly of any use. We are carrying on so many activities which do not bear corresponding fruit. Therefore, Government should take notice of this and take steps to see that only essential things are done, and done at an economic level.

Finally I will come to that item which the Finance Ministry and the Finance Minister do not like. But I feel it my duty to refer to that, and that is the question of taxation of smaller people. Last year my hon. friend the Deputy Finance Minister said that it is a hardy annual. I think it is a hardy annual, but it deserves to be repeated again at the risk of being called a hardy annual this year too.

The exemption limit for Income-tax is Rs. 3,000 a year. Rs. 250 a month is absolutely a poor man's wage. I hope Government will not deny that Rs. 250 is a poor man's wage, and they have admitted it in so many ways. Whenever they have raised the salaries of the low-paid staff, they have taken it up to Rs. 3,000 a year. On the one hand, you pay Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 to the man as additional wage or salary, and on the other you subject him to Income-tax. I think that is a very wrong way of approach. I would rather prefer an increase of 1 or ½ per cent in the higher grades so as to give relief to all these other people. Because, the plight of the middle classes is really very deplorable. The Finance Minister should have some sort of soft corner for the middle classes. He was rather harsh to them, or he was not equally sympathetic towards them when he referred to them yesterday. I think you do not expect the middle class man to go to the labourer's level. The white-collar worker has got his own idiosyncracies and prejudices. We all belong to that class. Tomorrow if I get a little weaker in my finances I would not like to give up my shirt, and I would like my son to go to the college. There lies the difficulty. You may ask, "Why don't you behave as a labourer does?" But the class to which I belong has got certain likes and dislikes, certain conditions, certain commitments, a certain way of living. If there is all-round progress, that class is also entitled to sympathy in the same manner as other classes are.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon** (Mukandapuram): How does my friend call it 'idiosyncracy'?

**Shri C. D. Pande:** It means that we like good education, good living, etc. I hope the hon. the Finance Minister will give his attention to this point.

**Shri Goray** (Poona): So far as the Finance Bill is concerned I will confine my remarks to only one industry, and that is the powerloom industry. But before I come to that, I would like to say something.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Just one point. The time for all the stages of the Finance Bill is fixed at fifteen hours. We have not sub-divided it between the different stages. May I have an idea as to how hon. Members would

like that division to take place? Out of the fifteen hours, how many hours should be spent on the general discussion and how many on the clauses?

**Shri Jangde** (Bilaspur): Thirteen and two.

**Shri Morarka** (Jhunjhunu): Twelve and three, or thirteen and two.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Thirteen and two seems to be the general consensus of opinion.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (Hissar): Ten hours for the general discussion, two hours for third reading and three hours for the clauses.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is my experience that when we have such a long time for the clause-by-clause discussion, that too becomes a general discussion, usually, and we go on in the same manner as we did in the first stage. Therefore, I think we might have either thirteen and two hours or twelve and three hours. I think twelve hours and three hours would be all right.

I would make this request to the Congress Members that when a large number of them want to speak they should restrict themselves to a particular limit. Because, I find that when I ring the bell, many a time I am not heard. I shall have to be impertinent sometimes, and they will excuse me; because, in certain cases, though I have tried to close my eyes, the clock does not agree with me.

**Dr. M. S. Aney** (Nagpur): It is not impertinence, but it is enforcement of your order.

**Shri Goray:** I would like to say that this year the Finance Minister has tried to cast his net very wide and he has tried to see that no fish, whether big or small, escapes. The key to the understanding of his effort is contained in this sentence which he uttered yesterday:

> "In view of the urgency for raising further resources for the Third Plan, I am hardly in a position to make any radical modifications in the proposals besides the exemptions and concessions which I have already expressed in this House."

I do not think that the Finance Minister has really made all the efforts that could have been made to raise the necessary finances. I would like to point out that during the last five or ten years in this country a new class of people is coming up which is taking to mechanised agriculture of large lands, and the prices of the agricultural produce are constantly rising. Government should turn their attention to this class, which, I would not call the kulak class but as the rich peasant class, which is taking to mechanised farming and which is certainly reaping the advantage of the present buoyant situation. Again, I would like to point to some sources of income like the molasses that is being produced by the sugar factories but which is being wasted throughout the country. In Maharashtra, for instance, there are very large sugar factories, and their number is constantly rising. All their molasses is being wasted—if not all, the major portion of it. As the Government is wedded to the policy of prohibition, what happens is that the molasses cannot be turned into alcohol. I do not know whether the Government want to revise their policy towards prohibition. I would like Government to revise their policy. But if they are firm on it and want to stand firm on it, then they should at lease see to it that this raw material is put to some use. If it can be used only for producing alcohol, then it can be exported. They should try to find markets for it and not allow a very valuable asset like this to be wasted. Because these new fields of raising finances are being neglected, what is happening is that the Finance Minister is hard on the middle-class man. In this class I would include the powerloom section. I hope I shall not be accused of any provincial bias if I say that because of this particular policy of taxation, it is my State which is likely to be affected the most. For, according to the calculations, we find that throughout the country, there are

[Shri Goray]

about one lakh powerlooms. Out of these powerlooms, the biggest centre of the powerloom industry is Surat where we have got about 23,000 or 25,000 powerlooms, but next to that comes Maharashtra where we have got centres like Bhiwandi or Malegaon or Ichalkaranji, where we have thousands of looms, out of the total of one lakh looms, in Maharashtra alone, we have about 50,000 powerlooms, authorised as well as unauthorised. It was a good policy of the Government that they tried to see that there should be no unauthorised looms. The unauthorised looms were taned, and now, they have become authorised.

In this particular sector of economy, you will find that the major section consists of units which range from one loom to four looms. There are certain bigger units and bigger factories where you have got about one hundred or five hundred or one thousand looms, but that is an exception. By and large, you will find that nearly 75 per cent of the powerlooms are in the hands of those who run units ranging from one to four looms or one to eight looms and so on; they are small people.

The policy of Government so far has been that the handloom should be gradually turned into powerlooms. It is to the credit of these small people and middle class people that they tried to turn their handlooms into powerlooms, and gradually, the number of powerlooms is increasing, and that is a good thing. But, now, all of a sudden, we find that Government have decided to tax the powerloom sector. I would not have any quarrel with the Finance Minister if he had seen to it that this industry did not unnecessarily suffer from the heavy taxation Here, it seems that he has been conscious of the fact that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction, so far as the taxation on powerlooms is concerned. Therefore, yesterday, in his speech, he said:

> "It has been represented to me that the concession I announced on the 17th March in respect of powerloom units having three or four looms is not adequate and that self-employed weavers working in small units with three or four looms are finding it hard to retain their position. They deserve assistance and I accordingly propose to give complete exemption to all powerloom units with three or four looms manufacturing cotton, rayon or silk fabrics provided they work only one shift. I also propose to extend the same benefit to powerlooms units manufacturing woollen fabrics if the number of looms engaged does not exceed two and the unit works only one shift a day.".

It is very difficult to agree with the reasoning in this particular stand. Why is it that he insists on one shift only? It seems that he is under an impression that those small units which have one to four looms and which are running three shifts are making enormous profits, and, therefore, they must be taxed. I would like to point out very humbly that that is not the case. Even his own officers would vouchsafe for the fact that those units which have one to four looms are not making more than Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 per loom per shift per month. That being the case, it comes to this that those people who are earning about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400—that is, they and their families together with one or two people employed on wages—are to be taxed.

Now, what is the incidence of this taxation? That also has to be seen. I would very strongly urge the Finance Minister not to be prejudiced against these smaller units, but to see whether this taxation will keep them alive or will put them out of existence, because the later is what is likely to happen. For instance, if you take an instance like Bhiwandi, the representation that they have submitted says that while formerly the units which were running up to four looms had no taxation at all, now, they will have to pay, that is, with effect from 18th March, 1961, about Rs. 222 per month. Now, you can just

imagine what will be left with these people who are making about Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, per month, if they have to pay Rs. 222 as tax. They have invested about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20.000, and the larger percentage of these looms is not working rayon fabrics; they are manufacturing from cotton yarn, cotton fabrics like grey mulls and dhotis. If you tax these people so heavily, the only option that will remain before them is to close down. That is what is happening in places like Bhiwandi or Ichalkaranji or Berhampur; I do not know about Surat, but I suppose that the same effect will be visible there too.

If we were to say that only those units which work only one shift will be exempted from taxation, then, perhaps only the Surat people—because that was their demand—may benefit. But I would like to say that this should not be the stand that should be adopted by the Finance Minister; he should not look partial, because the people have already criticised this stand saying that because Surat happens to be his constituency, it is only those people who have benefited, and the others are not being cared for at all. I do not want that this impression should go round so far as the Finance Minister is concerned, because, I suppose that according to the industrial policy of our Government, we want the smaller people to rise, and we want that the smaller industrial units should prosper If we adopt a policy by which the smal units find it impossible to prosper or even to continue, then I suppose that this is something which goes against the very fundamental policy that we have adopted.

Here, I should like to point out one more thing. What is happening in the taxation proposals is that units with a smaller proportion of looms have to give proprotionately more tax, and those who have got more looms in their units will not be required to give that much of taxation. For instance, you will be surprised to find that those who had five locms were giving, before this budget came and before these taxation proposals came into being, a tax of Rs. 111. Under the proposed taxation on the 28th February, 1961, they were expected to pay Rs. 525; now, with the revised taxation, they will have to give Rs. 333, which is nearly three times the tax which they were giving before. But, if we consider the case of units with fifty powerlooms, we shall find that before the present taxation, they were giving Rs. 1473, but now, they will be giving only Rs. 1,453 and so on. So, the fewer the number of powerlooms in a unit, you find the taxation percentage is higher, and as you go on increasing the number of looms, you will find that the taxation is falling. I suppose this is a very unjust provision. I do not feel that our Finance Minister is likely to be moved or is likely to change his decision, but it seems that there is some hope because after all he has changed; in the beginning, he was saying that the taxation proposals were final, and there would be no change at all, but somehow, we find that now he has revised the taxation proposals. I would beg of him to really study the whole problem and see to it that something in the way of relief is done; if really he finds that the manufacturers are finding it difficult to cope with the situation, then, I hope that within a month or two at least, it will be possible for him to revise it still further, even if he is not open to conviction just now.

The representatives of the Bhiwandi centre who came to me told me something—and this is also contained in their memorandum—that was a fantastic. They represented that with the taxation proposals the revenue estimated by the Finance Minister, from powerlooms and woollen, silk or art-silk fabrics, was Rs. 53 lakhs. This is all that he is expecting—Rs. 20 lakhs from powerloom fabrics and Rs. 33 lakhs from woollen, silk and artsilk fabrics. They say:

> "As against this, we may say that only our town will be required to pay Rs. 180 lakhs per year only on fabrics, over and above the duties on yarns and other raw materials".

[Shri Goray]

It may be that there is some miscalculation. t is so antastically high that one feels that there is surely some miscalculation. But whatever the miscalculation, it will have to be admitted that with the present taxation, the Finance Minister will be getting much more than he is bargaining for. I think it is not the deliberate policy of the Finance Ministtr to squeeze as much as possible out of the common man or the middle class man so that it becomes impossible for him to thrive. That being the accepted principle of our industrial policy, I would plead with him to look into the question more deeply, try to understand their position more correctly, and if he is really convinced that their earnings per loom per shift per month are not mort than Rs. 75 or Rs. 100, he should be ready to revise the taxation proposals. This is one of the points I wanted to raise, and I hope it will be possible for the Finance Minister to revise the taxation in such a way that one of the most thriving industries in Maharashtra, where the smaller fry or the smaller man is trying to earn his living by honest labour, is not wiped out from the industrial map.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad** (Gaya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to suggest that the Government of India should hand over the defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation. When I say this, I am merely supporting the disarmament policy not only of the Government of India but of all the other governments of the world. If the goal of total and universal disarmament is to be achieved at all, the task of disarmament has to be undertaken by the United Nations Organisation after it has become the sole custodian of all the defence forces of all the countries of the world.

The goal of disarmament will always elude our grasp if the time and measure of advance towards disarmament are to be determined by sovereign nation states themselves. The condition precedent to our very existence is the maintenance of the freedom and territorial integrity of the countries of South-East Asia and South-West Asia. We lack the political and military power to defend these countries. And these countries lack the political and the military power to defend themselves. They will hand over the defence portfolios to the United Nations Organisation if we take the first step in that direction.

**An Hon. Member:** Then what will happen to the Defence Minister?

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** If this is done, no hegemony can be established over any country in the world. Western Europe can be integrated outside the framework of the United Nations Organisation because the level of political consciousness is very high in Western Europe, and further because the United States of America stands for the political integration of Western Europe with the western hemisphere.

Our defence forces cannot play any effective part in any one of the contingencies that are likely to arise in the event of a war either between India and China or between India and Pakistan. If a war breaks out between India and China, Russia and America may either remain neutral, or Russia may join hands with China, or Russia and America may join hands with India. If Russia joins hands with China, America may either remain neutral or join hands with India. If America remains neutral, the whole of the Afro-Asian land mass will be divided into two spheres of influence, Russian and Chinese. But if Russia and America fight in opposite camps, a thermo-nuclear war on a global scale will break out and the whole world will be shattered to pieces.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): God forbid!

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** If Russia and America join hands with India, China will be divided into two spheres of influence, Russian and American. A

pro-Russian Government will be set up in North China. Marshal Chiang-Kai-shek will be installed in power in South China. (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That only shows that we are working in a real democracy.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Japan may also get her share in the loot. India too will meet the fate of China. The condition precedent to our very existence is the maintenance of the freedom and the territorial integrity of China. The results of a war will be disastrous for both India and China, if Russia and America remain neutral. After both India and China have been weakned, both Russia and America will intervene and divide not only India and China but the entire Afro-Asian land mass into two spheres of influence—Russia and America.

Similarly if a war breaks out between India and Pakistan, Russia and America may either remain neutral or join hands with either India or Pakistan. The results of a war will be equally disastrous for both India and Pakistan, if Russia and America remain neutral. After both India and Pakistan have been weakened, both Russia and America will intervene and divide India into two spheres of influence—Russian and American. The whole of Pakistan will pass within the Soviet sphere of influence.

The same results will follow if both Russia and America join hands with either India or Pakistan. Both India and Pakistan will pass within the American sphere of influence, if Russia remains neutral and America joins hands with either India or Pakistan will pass within the Russian sphere of influence, if America remains neutral and Russia joins hands with either India or Pakistan. But if Russia and America fight in opposite camps, the result will be a thermo-nuclear war and the whole world will be shattered to pieces.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So all roads converge on one thing, that is, the last one.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** All roads lead to the United Nations Organisation.

No further aggression against our territory can be committed by either China or Pakistan if today we hand over the defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation, for any further aggression in that case will mean war not between India and China or between India and Pakistan, but between China or Pakistan on the one side and the whole world on the other.

If our territories which are under the illegal occupation of China or Pakistan are to be recovered by peaceful means, our ability to negotiate with China or Pakistan will be enhanced if we hand over the defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation.

The threat of war, either global or limited, can be averted only by handing over the defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation. North Korea would never have invaded South Korea, had it been known that the United Nations Organisation would intervene if any aggression was committed.

Disarmament is necessary because no State can defend itself if war breaks out. Nation states have only the power to wage wars. All defence systems have broken down. The whole world has become a no-man's land between Russia and America. One consmonaut armed with thermo-nuclear and CBR weapons can destroy the whole world barring his own country. There will be no democracy either in the United States of America or in any other part of the world, if the defence portfolio is not handed over to the United Nations Organisation. If the army cannot fight abroad because of nuclear stalemate, it will have to be liquidated if it is not to subvert democracy at home.

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

**15 hrs.**

The United Nations Organisation cannot continue to exist as it is today. Either it will be transformed into a world government or it will be shattered to pieces. It cannot be transformed into an instrument of hegemony. It will be transformed into a world government if India hands over the defence portfolio to the United Nations Organisation.

If we cannot fight against Russia and America, there is no sense in saying that we cannot disarm unless Russia and America do so. Russia and America cannot fight if the non-aligned nations disarm themselves. The non-aligned nations constitute the bone of contention between Russia, China and America. The cold war will come to an end if the bone of contention is removed from the arena of conflict by handing over the defence portfolio to the UNO. The non-aligned nations will become more powerful than Russia, China or America if they hand over their defence portfolios to the UNO. The choice before Russia, China and America will be either to hand over their defence portfolios to the UNO or to fight amongst themselves.

Let me speak a word or two on the question of Cuba. On the question of Cuba, we must support Russia. As long as the U.S.A. stands behind Portugal and Pakistan on the questions of Goa and Kashmir, we have to support Russia on all questions of international politics where our vital interests are not affected. The existence of the NATO, the CENTO, and the SEATO constitutes a threat not only to Russia but to all the countries of the world, for, if a nuclear war on a global scale breaks out, not only Russia, but all the other countries of the world will be wiped out. Hence we must support Russia and oppose the U.S.A. on the questions of Cuba and of the western-sponsored military alliances in the old world.

There is another reason why we must support Russia on the question of Cuba. The USA will not get out of the old world unless her hegemony over the new world is assailed in a systematic and scientific manner as the Russians have begun to do. We cannot get away from the fact that the destiny of the heartland and the rimland is intertwined. India and Russia, if they are not to be obstacles in the way of the fulfilment of the designs of history and geography, have to support each other as against the U.S.A. which will stand to lose if the designs of history and geography are fulfilled.

The task of statesmanship is to facilitate the integration of the heartland and the rimland into one political unit on the basis of democracy. If conscious efforts are not made in this direction by Indo-Soviet collaboration, the result will be the integration of the rimland with the heartland on the basis of hegemony.

The choice is not between mobility and immobility. All nation States are gangsters. What is happening to Cuba today has happened to many others in the past and will also happen to many others in the future as well till a world Government is established. We have to collaborate with Russia for the achievement of the goal of a world State to which she is wedded. America is not wedded to the goal of a world State. Hence there is no basis for collaboration between India and America. On what basis the world will be integrated into one political unit does not depend upon the hopes and the dreams of the Russians alone. The objective conditions and the hopes and dreams of other peoples as well will determine the structure of the world Government if and when it is established. I cannot conceive of a world Government except on the basis of democracy and equality of opportunity for all.

Now, my friends want me to speak on Laos. Let me tell them very frankly.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why should he change his place?

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Cuba is in the West and Laos is in the East. So, he is changing his place.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Laos is on the borders of the Soviet Union. If the Russians cannot enter Cuba, the Americans cannot enter Laos. Laos will go to Russia as Cuba will go to the United States.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Has the Finance Minister any reply to this?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That will be for the Finance Minister to answer, not for me.

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall have to give opportunities to those who have not spoken at all so far during these Budget discussions.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I am one of them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Rather, my learned friend has spoken too much.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I have not spoken on the Railway Budget and the General Budget.

**Shri Basumatari** (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I must congratulate the Finance Minister for a wise and efficient discharge of his duty by reducing the taxes on some small articles. He has been criticised by various groups. I know no Finance Minister can escape criticism. So he has to face with all his ability the criticism from all sides.

If you compare the India of 1945 with the India of today, you will find that tremendous work has been done and that the picture of the country has also changed. Of course, there are disparities between the different States and between the different sections of the community. I come from Assam which is most backward in all respects. Assam produces the largest quantity of tea, but it gets nothing in return. Everybody knows that Assam produces more than half the tea grown in India. The tea gardens there cover 33 per cent. of the whole plain area. Even though we earn dollars, we do not get as much as we expect from or need from the Government of India. That is the tragedy of Assam, because, in a democracy only the population is counted. The population is very small in Assam and so nobody cares.

The same is the case with the backward section of the communities. There is disparity between different sections of the community. Frequently the criticism is offered that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. I do not think it is wholly true, though there is some truth in it.

Taking the tribal people, for example, in the British times they did not get any attention from Government. They could not do anything for their development and so they are very backward as compared to other advanced communities. So at the time of framing the Constitution various provisions were incorporated in respect of developmental activities, education and so on. Still if you compare the development of the other advanced communities with the development of the tribal people you will find the difference is still wide.

I had occasions to tour the whole of India and particularly the backward tribal areas Though we have made considerable progress in education, even if you compare the tribal people with the scheduled caste people, you will find that the gulf is very wide. As for the economic condition of those tribal people, in this free country till now they have been neglected and exploited like anything. You will find that these tribal people have to pay interest of about 80 per cent. in this free country, and 90 per cent. of them are landless.

[Shri Basumatari]

If you go into the history you will find how they became landless. They became landless because they had been pushed back by the advanced communities. The lands had been seized and usurped by the other advanced communities. As a result of that they had to take shelter in the hills.

So also in the case of education. We are saying that there is some provision for education but you will find that in education also they have not been able to develop.

If you go to the interior you will find the naked people still there. The other day I had occasion to visit the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. And, there, I found people in complete nakedness. I have visited all other States like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and so. There also I have found half naked people. If in a free country we could see naked and half naked people in these days, then, I do not know what development we have made. So, I say that disparity exists everywhere from State to State and from one section of people to the other.

As regards the economic condition, everybody knows that community development projects and other projects have been started in the Tribal areas with a view to develop them. But if you go there and see yourself you will find that not even 10 per cent. has gone to the Tribal people and the other 85 to 90 per cent. has gone to other people. How is it? If you go into the details you will find all sorts of exploitation being done by the contractors and the other elements. They get all the facilities to do their work. But, in return what do these areas, for whom this work is being done, get? They do not get anything.

Then, with regard to appointments, you know that there is a rule that in the appointments there should be some percentage reserved for the Tribal people and the Scheduled Castes. But if you see the list you will find that not even 1 per cent. are appointed as gazetted officers. If you go to the Centre, you will find it is nil; if you go to State after State you will find that except in Bihar and Assam there is not a single State in which they are appointed as gazetted officers, though there are graduates in these communities with a vague idea that the suitable candidates are not available and so on and so forth.

I say population should be counted. Population is the most important thing. Though we have been given various facilities in Constitution by the Constituent Assembly we find, on the other hand, that we have been deprived of population. Why is it so? Take the case of an advanced community like the Brahmins. A person, if he is a Brahmin in Delhi, he is a Brahmin throughout the whole of India. But it is not so with the Tribal people. Their case is peculiar. They are Tribal people in the area which are declared scheduled areas. They are Tribals in one area of a district but they are not Tribals in another area of the same district which are not declared scheduled areas.

Take the case of our friend, Shri Wadiwa M.P. here in this August House. I find that he is a Tribal. But at a distance of one furlong in his own State his brother is not considered as Tribal. In this way, if you take the correct census figures you will find that they are more than 4 crores in the whole of India. But if you take case of other advanced communities, they are increasing year by year in population, while in the case of Scheduled Tribes it is not so. On the contrary, they are decreasing in course of every census period. So I want to see the census figures of 1931 about the Tribal people as to how they have decreased in population.

I am glad to be told that the Scheduled Castes have advanced tremendously during these 10 years. I have found everywhere during my

visits that the Scheduled Castes have been advancing like anything if you compare them with the Scheduled Castes of 1945. They have created leaders and they can claim that. But as regards the Tribal people, India or the Government has not been able to infuse confidence in the minds of the Tribal people. Rather they wanted to supress them, I should say. Why do I say this? There are schools and institutions established by non-governmental institutions. I am glad. But there is something wrong somewhere. We must find out as to why even the Tribal M.Ps. and M.L.As. are not allowed to speak about what they want? So, this disparity must be removed. If you want the country to be developed and all the undeveloped parts brought to the same level you cannot do that unless you remove these disparities. Therefore, I am appealing not only to the Finance Minister but I am appealing to the leaders of the country to look into these matters.

When we visit different States what do we see? There is no Minister in the Centre; there is no Minister in the States in spite of the fact that we have efficient and qualified men—except in Assam and Madhya Pradesh. Why? Because, there, the Tribal people are large in number and they can demand and claim. So, they are getting their due share. But in the States where there are a few Tribal people, as I spoke just now, they are not recognised. They are reduced completely. Where there are 2 lakhs of people you will find their number reduced to 1 or 1½ lakhs.

For example in Bihar there are 38 lakhs of Tribals; outside the Scheduled areas there are 10 lakhs. So, you go to the State of Madhya Pradesh. There are 48 lakhs of people; but outside, as I have stated just now, there are 12 lakhs. In Assam there are about 17 lakhs tribes who are not taken as Tribals. In this way large numbers of tribals are left out in every States. So, the vital question is that of population. Where population is vital they are deprived of their rights. I cannot say whether the Government or the leaders of the country have looked into these matters very carefully or with an open heart and open mind and not politically. We are badly deprived of our rights by not being recognised as Tribals.

Therefore, I appeal not only to the House, but, particularly to the Finance Minister and the leaders of the country to see to this, and give relief by removing this disparity and irregularity.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

**श्री रामशरण** (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी का ध्यान तीन चार बातों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात तो यह है, जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, कि हमारी आय का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अप्रत्यक्ष करों से आता चला जा रहा है । यह मात्रा बढ़ती ही जाती है । इस साल के बजट से मालूम होता है कि दो अप्रत्यक्ष करों यानी कस्टम्स और एक्साइज द्वारा ६१.३२ प्रतिशत के करीब आय हुई और उसमें भी उत्पादन कर यानी एक्साइज से ४२, ४७ परसेंट के लगभग आय हुई । अप्रत्यक्ष करों का असर यह होता है कि जितना कि गवर्नमेंट के पास रुपया आता है उससे कहीं अधिक उपभोक्ताओं से खास तौर पर जो साधारण लोग हैं उनसे वसूल किया जाता है । मिसाल के तौर पर आप देखें कि मिट्टी के तेल पर जो कर लगाया गया है उसका असर गरीब से गरीब आदमी पर पड़ेगा । वैसे वित्त मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि फाइन क्वालिटी के मिट्टी के तेल पर कर लगाया गया है जो कोर्स क्वालिटी का है उस पर नहीं लगाया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी ३० रुपया फी किलो लिटर कर लगाने के कारण एक टिन की कीमत में दस बारह आने की वृद्धि हुई है और गरीब आदमी जो चार आने में एक बोतल तेल लेता था उसके लिये उसको

[श्री राम शरण]

अब साढ़े चार आने देने पड़ते हैं । पहले जो घटिया तेल का दाम बढ़ गया था गरीब आदमी को अभी भी ५०% की कमी की घोषणा होने पर भी उसी दाम पर मिलता है । यह खुशी की बात है कि कल वित्त मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि कोशिश यह की जाएगी कि घटिया किस्म का तेल ज्यादा से ज्यादा मंगाया जाए और उसी कीमत पर वह लोगों को मिले जिस कीमत पर पहले मिलता था । तो मेरा सुझाव है कि कोई ऐसा उपाय जरूर होना चाहिये कि जितना अप्रत्यक्ष कर गवर्नमेंट को वसूल करना हो उतना या उससे कुछ ही अधिक उपभोक्ताओं से लिया जाए ।

दूसरी बात जिसकी तरफ मैं खास तौर पर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि कल वित्त मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है उससे लोगों को बहुत राहत मिली है और उसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं । उस घोषणा से विशेष तौर पर बहुत से छोटे काम करने वालों को राहत मिली है । कुछ शहरों में जहां पर कि पीतल या कांसे के बरतन बनते हैं, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में, वहां तीन प्रकार के व्यापारी काम करते हैं । कुछ तो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी हैं जो कि अपनी मिलों में शीट और सरकिल बनाते हैं और उनसे बरतन बना लेते हैं । उनको शीट्स और सरकिल्स पर ३०० रुपया पर मीट्रिक टन के हिसाब से एक्साइज देने में आसानी होती है ।

दूसरे प्रकार के व्यापारी वे हैं, जो जाब वर्क करते हैं, दूसरों का काम करते हैं । उनको कठिनाई इस लिये नहीं होती है कि वे जितना काम करते हैं, दूसरों से उतना ही वसूल कर लेते हैं । लेकिन जो तीसरे प्रकार के व्यापारी हैं, वे एक या दो भट्टियां रखते हैं और गुल्ली बनाते हैं । वे जाब वर्क करने वालों के पास जाकर शीट्स और सर्कल्ज बनवाते हैं । उनको न तो इस बात की सुविधा है और न संभव ही है कि वे वहीं पर उन को काटें और बर्तन बनाने का प्रयत्न करें । उन पर ज्यादा कर पड़ जाता है, क्योंकि कर बिना काटे हुए शीट्स और सर्कल्ज पर लगता है, जबकि बड़े व्यापारियों पर शीट्स और सर्कल्ज पर कट होने पर पड़ता है । इसमें छोटे और बड़े व्यापारियों में बड़ी असमानता हो जाती है । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि कल वित्त मन्त्री जी ने यह घोषणा की कि छोटे व्यापारियों पर ३०० रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन के हिसाब से जो कर लगाया गया है, उसमें उन को २५ प्रतिशत का रीबेट दिया जायगा, यानी ३०० रुपये की जगह २२५ रुपये वसूल किये जायेंगे लेकिन यह मालूम हुआ है कि जब सरकारी अधिकारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक्सपेरीमेंट किये, तो उनको पता चला कि शीट्स और सर्कल्ज को काटने के बाद ४० प्रतिशत, और कुछ बर्तनों में ५० प्रतिशत तक, कतरन होती है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस रीबेट को २५ परसेंट से ४० परसेंट कर दिया जाए, तो छोटे काम करने वालों और बड़े काम करने वालों में समानता हो जाती है । अब भी जो कमी रह गई है, आशा है कि उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायगी और छोटे उद्योग-धंधों को जो राहत दी गई है, उस में वृद्धि की जायगी ।

**Shri Morarji Desai**: May I say that they asked only for 25 per cent.

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : माननीय मन्त्री कहते हैं कि उन्होंने २५ परसेंट ही मांगा था ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : और वह दे दिया गया ।

**श्री राम शरण** : उन को जो रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आया है, जो कि वित्त मन्त्री जी के पास भेजा गया, उसमें उन्होंने ४० प्रतिशत की मांग की है ।

**श्री मोरारजी देसाई** : जब मेरे साथ उनकी चर्चा हुई, तो मैंने १५ परसेंट का कहा । उन्होंने कहा कि अगर २५ परसेंट कर दिया

जाये, तो हमें सन्तोष होगा । उन्हें २५ परसेंट दे दिया गया । जहां तक मांगने का सम्बन्ध है, वह ४० परसेंट क्या, ६० परसेंट मांग सकते हैं ।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस बात का इल्म माननीय सदस्य को नहीं है ।

**श्री रामशरण** : उन को जो २५ परसेंट रीबेट दिया गया है, उससे उन लोगों को जरूर राहत मिलेगी, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यदि इस में १५ और बढ़ता, तो बड़े और छोटे व्यापारियों में समानता हो जाती ।

अब मैं गुड़ और खंडसारीक बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आजकल गन्ने की स्थिति भयानक हो गई है । मिलों में तीस या पैंतीस प्रतिशत गन्ना खप सकता है । उस के बाद बाकी गन्ने की खपत खंडसारी और गुड़ के द्वारा होती है । इस पर पिछले वर्ष ३ रुपये से अधिक उत्पादन कर लगा, जिसकी वजह से बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी हुई । लेकिन कुछ समय के बाद वित्त मन्त्री जी ने उस कर को कम्पाउण्ड कर दिया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वह कर ३ रुपये २४ पैसे के बजाये २ रुपये से कुछ कम हो गया और इस प्रकार से खंडसारी वालों को कुछ सहूलियत हुई । लेकिन खंडसारी का जो पहला प्रासेस है, उसके अलावा भी दूसरे प्रासेस से खंडसारी तैयार की जाती है । पिछले वर्ष उस दूसरे प्रासेस को भी सहूलियत दी गई थी, लेकिन इस वर्ष नहीं दी गई है और इस वजह से दूसर प्रासेस में जो ड्यूटी पड़ती है, वह कई गुना ज्यादा पड़ती है, क्योंकि उसमें खाण्ड बहुत कम प्रतिशत निकलती है ।

यह उत्पादन कर तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लगाया है । इस के अलावा ु० पी० सरकार ने हर बेल पर २०० रुपये प्रति बेल, हर क्रशर पर ३०० रुपये फ्री क्रशर और हर सेंट्री-फ्यूगल मशीन पर १०० रुपये फ्री सेंट्रीफ्यूगल मशीन के हिसाब से कर लगाया है । इसके अतिरिक्त ४ नये पैसे फ्री मन के हिसाब से परचेज टैक्स और लगाया गया है । इस प्रकार से इस छोटे उद्योग धंधे का काम करने वालों का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ गया है, जिस की वजह से उन की खरीदने की शक्ति कम हो गई है और वे गन्ना बहुत कम खरीद सके और इसलिये बहुत सारा गन्ना, जो फैक्ट्रीज नहीं खरीद सकीं, बेकार हो गया और इस वक्त उस को खरीदना मुश्किल हो गया । एक्साइज ड्यूटी में इस वर्ष कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगले वर्ष उसको कम कर दिया जाये, ताकि देश में जो गन्ना होता है, फैक्ट्रियों के अलावा गुड़ और खंडसारी वाले उसकी खपत कर सकें ।

हमारा सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय नौ वर्ष से काम कर रहा है । वह भी इस बात को महसूस करता है कि इस देश में जो बैकवर्ड, उपेक्षित या अनप्रिविलेज्ड लोग हैं, उनका स्तर अभी तक ऊंचा नहीं किया जा सका है और उन को अभी तक कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंच सका है । इस विभाग का ज्यादातर सम्बन्ध राहत देने से रहा है । अगर किसी को फ़ायदा पहुंच सका है, तो बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों को, या ऐसे लोगों को, जिन के पास कुछ है । उनकी स्थिति को तो कुछ सुधारा जा सका है, लेकिन अनप्रिविलेज्ड या बैकवर्ड लोगों की सहायता नहीं हो सकी है । उस विभाग ने हाल ही में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के सभापतित्व में एक स्टडी ग्रुप बनाया है, जिसमें इस सदन के सदस्य भी हैं, और उसको यह बताने के लिये कहा है कि पिछड़े लोगों की स्थिति किस प्रकार सुधारी जा सकती है ।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने कई साल पहले खादी कमीशन की नियुक्ति की थी । उस ने जो कार्य किया है, वह एक लाख गांवों में पहुंच सका है । खादी कमीशन ने अपने कार्य से लगभग १६ लाख स्पिनर्ज और २ लाख कारीगरों, कुल १८ लाख व्यक्तियों को, कुछ न कुछ सहारा या सहूलियत पहुंचाई है ।

[श्री रामशरण]

लेकिन फिर भी ग़रीबी और बेकारी की प्राबलम हल नहीं हुई है । अभी हाल में जो नैशनल इन्कम की एस्टिमेट सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट मिली है, उससे पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में प्रति-व्यक्ति आमदनी ३०० रुपये के करीब है । लेकिन जो सैम्पल सरवे किया गया है, उससे पता चलता है कि करोड़ों ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, जिनकी आमदनी १०० रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति से भी कम है । उनकी स्थिति को कैसे सुधारा जाये, यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है ।

अभी हाल में एक नई योजना आचार्य विनोबा भावे की सलाह से सर्वसेवा संघ ने देश में शुरू की है, जिसका नाम है नया मोड़ । उस योजना को सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय ने भी अपनाने का फ़ैसला किया है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में तीन हजार इस प्रकार की इकाइयां होंगी, जिन में हर इकाई में पांच हजार व्यक्तियों का एक क्षेत्र लिया जायेगा और उसको स्वावलम्बी बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा, यानी खाना, कपड़ा और दूसरी जरूरत की चीजों को वहां ही मुहैया करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा । उसका केन्द्र कृषि होगा । कृषि का विकास कर के, कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ा कर और दूसरे उद्योग धंधों को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा, ताकि उस क्षेत्र को अच्छे से अच्छा बनाया जा सके । अगले पांच वर्षों में इस प्रकार के तीन हजार क्षेत्र कायम किये जायेंगे । सामुदायिक विकास मन्त्रालय ने भी अपने ब्लाक्स में इस प्रकार के एक हजार क्षेत्र स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि देश भर में इस प्रकार के चार हजार क्षेत्र स्थापित होंगे ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी आर्थिक नीति और औद्योगिक नीति इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिये कि न केवल हमारे देश के लोगों की आर्थिक भलाई हो, उन को थोड़ी राहत का काम मिल जाये और इस देश में व्याप्त बेकारी और अर्द्धबेकारी को दूर किया जाये, बल्कि हमारे देश का इन्टेग्रटिड डेवेलपमेंट हो, समग्र विकास हो और इस देश के लोगों की, जो कि ज्यादातर देहात में रहते हैं, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षणिक और हर प्रकार से उन्नति हो, जिससे उनका जो जीवन बने ऐसा बने कि व समझें कि हम स्वतन्त्र देश के नागरिक है और हर तरह से सुखी हैं । स लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति में यदि हम अपनी औद्योगिक और आर्थिक नीति से सहायक हो सकें तो यह बहुत बड़ा कार्य होगा । यही अन्तिम निवेदन मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से करना चाहता हूं ।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव** (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी प्रकार की सरकार, चाहे वह साम्यवादी हो या समाजवादी या मौजूदा सरकार जैसी सरमायेदार सरकार हो, के ो कर्तव्य होते है । पहला कर्तव्य तो जनसुरक्षा का होता है और दूसरा जन सेवा का । जन सुरक्षा में जान माल की रक्षा आती है । वैसे तो जन सुरक्षा का सीधा सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है परन्तु गृह मन्त्रालय भी अपने दायित्व से नहीं बच सकता है । जब हम इसको देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि देश मे अराजकता और अरक्षता की भावना बढ़ी है और इस हद तक बढ़ी है कि अब तो भाषावाद और साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर आए दिन सारे देश में दंगे होत रहते हैं, कत्ल इत्यादि होते रहते हैं । पिछले १२–१४ साल में भाषा-विवाद और साम्प्रदायिकता को बराबर बढ़ावा मिला है । अब तो इन दिनों अखबारों में यह चर्चा भी चल पड़ी है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल साम्प्रदायिकता को नष्ट करने के लिये बहुत बेचैन हो उठा है और उसको मिटाने के लिये शायद वह कुछ कानून इत्यादि बनाने का भी विचार कर रहा है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि सत्तारूढ़ दल चाहता है कि देश से भाषावाद का अन्त हो और साम्प्रदायिकता का अन्त हो तो वह इनके कारणों

को खोजने का प्रयत्न करे और इन कारणों को खोज चुकने के बाद उनका निवारण कर इन दोनों समस्याओं को हल करे । परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि उसने बजाये इन समस्याओं को हल करने के इनको और भी बढ़ावा दिया है और यहां तक ही बस नहीं है, वह इससे आगे भी बढ़ा है । उसने जहां तक साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रश्न है, मुस्लिम लीग जैसी साम्प्रदायिक तथा प्रतिक्रियावादी संस्था से गठबन्धन भी किया है । उधर एक और प्रतिक्रियावादी दल है जिसका नाम गणतन्त्र परिषद् है उसके साथ भी गठबन्धन करके, इस समस्या को सत्तारूढ़ दल ने बढ़ावा दिया है । इन समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान शायद इस वास्ते गया है और साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात इसलिये चली है कि चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और अल्पसंख्यकों के मनों पर यह धारणा बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि केवल सत्तारूढ़ दल, यानी कांग्रेस ही एक ऐसी संस्था है जो असाम्प्रदायिक है और इस वजह से अल्पसंख्यकों और खासतौर से मुस्लिम वोट कांग्रेस को मिलें और चुनावों में उसकी भारी विजय हो । सत्तारूढ़ दल के सामने देश का प्रश्न कम है, अपनी ही स्थिति को मजबूत बनाये रखने और सत्ता को हाथ से न जाने देने का प्रश्न अधिक है । सत्ता से चिपके रहने की ओर ही इस संस्था का ध्यान सदैव रहा है ।

जहां तक जन सेवा के कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है, उसके अन्तर्गत पांच बातें आती हैं, भोजन, कपड़ा, मकान, दवा तथा शिक्षा । अगर हम इस कसौटी पर मौजूदा सरकार को परखें तो पता चलेगा कि पिछली दो योजनाओं के कार्यान्वित होने के बाद भी इस दिशा में वह असफल ही असफल रही है । जहां तक शिक्षा नीति का प्रश्न है, इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है । जो शिक्षा नीति है, वह अस्थायित्व को कायम रखने वाली है और स्वतन्त्रता की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा नहीं करती है । हमारे संविधान में जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज आफ स्टेट पालिसी उनमें यह कहा गया है कि दस वर्ष के अन्दर प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य कर दी जाएगी, सब को साक्षर बना दिया जाएगा । लेकिन दस वर्ष बीत गए हैं, इस दिशा में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है । अंग्रेजी राजकाज की आज भी जबान बनी हुई है और सरकारी नौकरियों में भरती के लिये जो इम्तहान लिये जाते हैं, वे सब अंग्रेजी माध्यम से ही लिये जाते हैं । अंग्रेजी को कायम रखने के लिये आज सदन में और बाहर दलीलें दी जाती हैं कि अंग्रेजी में ज्ञान का भण्डार है और खासतौर पर विज्ञान के लिये तो इसको छोड़ा ही नहीं जा सकता है । मैं इस सदन का ध्यान और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि रूस, जर्मनी, फ्रांस जापान इत्यादि देशों ने जो विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों में तरक्की की है, वह क्या अंग्रेजी को रख कर ही की है । और तो और रूस ने तो समस्त संसार को चकाचौंध कर दिया इधर १८,००० मील की रफ्तार से मानव को अन्तरिक्ष में भेज कर और उसको सुरक्षित वापिस धरती पर ला कर । यह कहना कि अंग्रेजी के सहारे ही विज्ञान आदि क्षेत्रों में हम तरक्की कर सकते हैं, गलत है । ऐसी धारणा भ्रामक है और इस तरह की धारणा फैला कर आपने देश का बहुत नुकसान किया है । मैं समझता हूं कि अंग्रेजी से चिपके रह कर हमने विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भी कोई खास तरक्की नहीं की है ।

एक अंग्रेजी के पक्ष में यह भी दलील दी जाती है कि हमारा विदेशों से सम्बन्ध कैसे चलेगा, उनसे सम्पर्क कैसे बढ़ेगा । इस दलील में भी कोई वजन नहीं है । और जो देश हैं जहां पर अंग्रेजी भाषा का चलन नहीं है, क्या उनके ताल्लुकात दूसरे देशों से नहीं हैं, बाहरी दुनिया से नहीं है । उनके ताल्लुकात बड़ी अच्छी तरह से चल रहे हैं । इस वास्ते यह जो दलील दी जाती है यह भी सही नहीं है ।

एक दलील यह दी जाती है कि दक्षिण भारत के लोग हिन्दी को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

और चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी बनी रहे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दक्षिण भारत की जनता अंग्रेजी नहीं चाहती है और चाहती है कि जो कामकाज है, वह जनभाषा में चलाया जाए। एक डेढ़ फीसदी अंग्रेजीदां जो उच्च सरकारी नौकरियों पर हैं, राजनीति पर छाये हुए हैं, व्यापार पर छाये हुए हैं, उनकी यह आकांक्षा हो सकती है, लेकिन जहां तक आम जनता है वह चाहती है कि कामकाज जनभाषा में हो।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि दक्षिण के लोग समझते हैं कि अगर हिन्दी को राजकाज की भाषा बना दिया गया तो केन्द्र की नौकरियों में उनका आना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाएगा। अगर इस तरह का कोई भय है, कोई डर है तो सरकार इसका भी निवारण कर सकती है और वह इस तरह से कि दक्षिण वासी लोगों को आबादी के अनुसार केन्द्र की सभी नौकरियों में और खास तौर से गजेटिड नौकरियों में ले सकती है, उनको किसी प्रकार के संरक्षण प्रदान कर सकती है। उनको यह भी निश्चय करवा दिया जाए कि उत्तर के लोग जिनकी भाषा हिन्दी है, वे भी अनिवार्य रूप से दक्षिण भारत की कोई न कोई भाषा सीखेंगे और उसमें उनको इम्तहान पास करना होगा। अगर कोई डर है या भय है कि उत्तर के लोग नौकरियों में छा जायेंगे, तो उसका इस प्रकार से निवारण किया जा सकता है।

लेकिन प्रश्न तो यह है कि क्या वाकई में हम समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि असलियत यह है कि हम समस्या को हल करना नहीं चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि जो अंग्रेजीदां हैं और जिन की संख्या २५–३० लाख से अधिक नहीं है, जिस तरह से वे राजनीति, व्यापार इत्यादि पर आधिपत्य जमाये बैठे हैं, उसी तरह से आगे भी आधिपत्य जमाये बैठे रहें और ४२–४३ करोड़ जनता को अपने ही देश में बेगाना बनाये रखे और वह अपने घरों से ही बेदखल रहे।

जहां तक शिक्षा पद्धति का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें भी कुछ सुधार नहीं हुआ है। आज दो प्रकार की शिक्षा पद्धतियां चल रही हैं, एक बुनियादी शिक्षा पद्धति और दूसरी पब्लिक स्कूलों की शिक्षा पद्धति। शिक्षा में जहां तक बुनियादी शिक्षा पद्धति का सम्बन्ध है, उसके साथ गांधी जी का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है और इस वास्ते इस शिक्षा पद्धति का गांधी जी का नाम लेकर के बहुत ज्यादा प्रचार किया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि हम बुनियादी शिक्षा पद्धति की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि एक ओर पब्लिक स्कूल हैं और दूसरी ओर बेसिक स्कूल हैं। इन पब्लिक और बेसिक स्कूलों को चलाने वाले कौन हैं? बेसिक स्कूल जिला परिषदें, जिला बोर्ड और स्थानीय इकाइयां चलाती हैं। यहां पर एक विद्यार्थी पर एक रुपया डेढ़ रुपया या दो पये से अधिक खर्च नहीं आता है। कहीं पर तो बैठने की व्यवस्था नहीं होती, कहीं पर इमारत नहीं होती और कहीं पर बच्चों के पास किताब नहीं होती और गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के लिये भोजन इत्यादि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती। दूसरी तरफ जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, जो देहरादून, ऊटी, नैनीताल, दिल्ली इत्यादि में है उनमें एक बच्चे पर कहीं ३५० कहीं ३००, कहीं २०० और कहीं १५० रुपया मासिक खर्च किया जाता है और इन्हीं के लड़कों की तरफ सरकार द्वारा ध्यान दिया जाता है। इस सब का अर्थ यह हुआ कि दो तरह के नागरिक हम बना रहे है, एक पब्लिक स्कूलों से निकलने वाले जो कि पहले दर्जे के नागरिक होंगे और दूसरे अन्य स्कूलों से निकलने वाले जो कि दर्जा दो के नागरिक आसानी से कहे जा सकते हैं। अगर बुनियादी तालीम में हमारी सरकार की दिलचस्पी होती तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही तरह की तालीम दी जाती दो तरह की तालीम का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। जहां तक बेसिक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्रियों का और सरकार का उस ओर कोई ध्यान

नहीं है । अगर आप पता लगायें तो मालूम होगा कि प्रधान मन्त्री, शिक्षा मन्त्री, अन्य मन्त्रीगण और यहां तक कि बड़े बड़े सरकारी अधिकारी सब अपने बच्चों को इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में, देहरादून, ऊंटी, नैनीताल इत्यादि में भेज सकते हैं। अगर बेसिक स्कूल गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के लिये अच्छे हो सकते हैं, तो इनके बच्चों के लिये भी अच्छे हो सकते हैं । लेकिन यहां तो दोहरी नीति चल रही है । जो लड़के पब्लिक स्कूलों से निकलेंगे वे तो शासक बनेंगे, बड़े बड़े अधिकारी बनेंगे, राजनीति में आगे आगे चलेंगे व्यापार में आगे आयेंगे और इस गरीब लोगों पर शासन करके इन पर कृपा करेंगे ।

शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में कोई भी विद्यार्थी जाकर दाखिल हो सकता है, किसी पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिन पब्लिक स्कूलों में इतना भारी खर्चा हो, फीस इतनी अधिक हो और खास प्रकार की ड्रेस भी प्रेसक्राइब्ड हो, सूट भी हो, गले में लंगोटी भी हो, टाईकोट हो तो किस गरीब का बच्चा इन स्कूलों में जा सकता है । रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि ३५४ लड़कों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई है, वजीफे दिये गये है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन से किसानों के लड़के है किस मध्यम वर्ग के लड़के हैं जिन को वजीफे दिये गये है ? मैं समझता हूं कि बड़े बड़े लोगों के, सैक्रेट्रीज, अण्डर सेक्रेट्रीज इत्यादि के ही लड़के है जिन को वजीफे दिये गये है ।

जहां तक अंग्रेजी का सवाल है, संविधान में कहा गया है कि १९६५ के बाद अंग्रेजी चली जाएगी । लेकिन अब तो दूसरा ही फैसला हो गया है । अब कहा गया है कि १९६५ के बाद भी अंग्रेजी को हिन्दी के साथ साथ बनाये रखा जाएगा । इसके बने रहने का सीधा सा अर्थ यह है कि अंग्रेजी कभी जाने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि यह सरल सा सिद्धान्त है और सब इसको जानते हैं कि जब जेब में दो तरह के सिक्के हों, एक खोटा और दूसरा असली तो जब तक जेब में खोटा सिक्का रहता है तब तक असली सिक्का बाजार में नहीं चलता । इसलिये जब तक अंग्रेजी का खोटा सिक्का देश में बना रहता है तब तक हिन्दी नहीं चल सकती ।

**15.40 hrs.**

[SHRI JAGANATH RAO *in the Chair*]

अब मैं आपका, मंत्री महोदय का और सदन का ध्यान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट अथवा प्रतिवेदन है, उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर चिन्ता प्रकट की गई है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में ऐसे विद्यार्थी चले आये हैं जिनको वहां नहीं आना चाहिए था । कौन से लोग चले आये है ? आजादी के बाद देश में कुछ जागरण हुआ, उसके फलस्वरूप गांवों के किसानों के बच्चे, मध्यम वर्ग के बच्चे, यूनिवर्सिटी में पहुंचे । यह सही है कि जिन लोगों के बच्चे पैदा होते ही अंग्रेजी के ए बी सी डी के खिलौनों के साथ खेलते है उनके बराबर मध्यम वर्ग या किसान वर्ग के बच्चों का अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान नहीं हो सकता । चूंकि १२ या १४ वर्ष की आयु के बाद वे अंग्रेजी पढ़ना आरम्भ करते है इसलिये वे उनके बराबर आकर अंग्रेजी में अच्छे नम्बर नहीं पा सकते हैं । चूंकि वे लोग यूनिवर्सिटी में चले आये है, किसी तरह से गरीबों के बच्चे वहां चले आये है, इसलिये आज एक समस्या खड़ी हो गई है और कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है । कारण यह बतलाया जाता है कि देहात के लोगों के बच्चे जिन का अंग्रेजी का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं है व वहां पर चले आये हैं । कहा जाता है कि जब तक उन पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जाता है तब तक शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं होगा । लेकिन शिक्षा का स्तर कैसे ऊंचा होगा, इसका जो सही उपाय है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । आज विदेशी बोली के

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

माध्यम से सारी पढ़ाई लिखाई होती है । गांव के बच्चे जो दस या बारह साल के बाद अंग्रेजी किताब देखते हैं, वे कभी भी अंग्रेजी में अच्छे नम्बर नहीं ला सकते । पिछले साल हाई स्कूल और इंटरमीडिएट में फेल होने वाले विद्यार्थियों में से ६० या ७० फी सदी विद्यार्थी वही हैं जो कि अंग्रेजी में फेल हुए । इस अंग्रेजी की परीक्षा में फेल होने के कारण आज उन पर यूनिवर्सिटी में जाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चीज का सही इलाज किया जाय । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो सिफारिश की है कि ऐसे विद्यार्थियों पर रोक लगाई जाये, उस को नहीं माना जाना चाहिये और समय आ गया है कि जिन गरीबों के वोटों से चुन कर हम यहां पर आए हैं, जिन गरीबों का यह देश है, उनको पढ़ने लिखने का पूरा अवसर मिले । आज उनके विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ने पर रोक लगाई जाये यह अच्छी बात नहीं है । मैं भी चाहता हूं कि आज हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा हो, लेकिन जब तक मातृ भाषा में इस देश के विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई लिखाई नहीं होती तब तक अपने देश में न वैज्ञानिक अच्छे निकल सकते हैं और न शिक्षा शास्त्री अच्छे निकल सकते हैं और न किसान ही अच्छे निकल सकते हैं ।

अन्त में मैं जो हमारा केन्द्रीय शिक्षण संस्थान है उसके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । दिल्ली का केन्द्रीय शिक्षण संस्थान आखिर क्या है, उसका उद्देश्य क्या था जब वह कायम किया गया ? उसका उद्देश्य यह था कि सारे भारत में माध्यमिक शिक्षा का एकीकरण होगा । उसके जरिये कोई ऐसी चीज होगी, कोई गवेषणा होगी जिसके द्वारा सारे देश में एक रूपता लाई जायेगी । लेकिन वह आज क्या कर रहा है ? वहां पर नाटक होते हैं । आज वह एक तरह से अमरीकी मिशनरियों और ईसाइयों की मानेस्ट्री सी बन गया है, गिरजा बन गया है । वहां पर फूलों की प्रदर्शनी होती है, सब कुछ होता है, लेकिन जिस मकसद के लिये उसे कायम किया गया था वह उसके द्वारा पूरा नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिये मैं इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जिस उद्देश्य से यह केन्द्रीय शिक्षण संस्थान कायम किया गया था, वह उसकी पूर्ति करे और उसमें मिशनरियों का आधिपत्य न रहे । आप कहते हैं कि वहां हिन्दी का प्रसार होता है, हिन्दी को काफी तरक्की उसके द्वारा मिलेगी, लेकिन यदि आप वहां पर छपी पुस्तकों के विवरण मंगाये वहां पर प्रयोग होने वाली पुस्तकों के विवरण मंगाये, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां पर बजाय हिन्दी के प्रश्रय देने के अंग्रेजी को प्रश्रय दिया जा रहा है । उसके पीछे एक और भी बड़ी बात हो सकती है कि शायद दूसरी चीजों को छोड़ कर उसे बिल्कुल एक अमरीकी लोगों का अड्डा बना दिया जाये ।

अब मैं जो लोग अंग्रेजी के सिलसिले में गांधी जी का नाम लिया करते हैं उन के लिये गांधी जी के कुछ कोटेशन रख कर समाप्त कर दूंगा । गांधी जी ने ३०-७-३८ को हरिजन सेवक में लिखा था :

"यदि शिक्षा का माध्यम धीरे धीरे बदलने के बजाये एक दम बदल दिया जाये तो बहुत ही शीघ्र हम देखेंगे कि आवश्यकता को पूरी करने के लिये पाठ्य पुस्तकें भी प्राप्त हो रही हैं और अध्यापक भी । और अगर हम ईमानदारी से कार्य करना चाहते हैं तो एक ही साल में हमें यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि विदेशी माध्यम और संस्कृत के आवश्यक तत्व सीखने के प्रयत्न में राष्ट्र का समय और शक्ति नष्ट करने में हमें भागीदार नहीं होना चाहिये । बेशक

सफलता की शर्त यह है कि सरकारी दफ्तरों में अगर प्रान्तीय सरकारों का अपनी अदालतों पर अधिकार या प्रभाव हो तो उन अदालतों में भी प्रान्तीय भाषायें तुरन्त जारी कर दी जायें। यदि इस सुधार की आवश्यकता में हमारा विश्वास हो तो उसमें हम तुरन्त सफल हो सकते हैं।"

फिर टेकनिकल शिक्षा की बात कही जाती है। उसके सम्बन्ध में गांधी जी हरिजन सेवक में २५-८-४६ को लिखते हैं :

"यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि मातृ भाषा के जरिये टेकनिकल तालीम देने के लिये बड़ी तैयारी और खोज की जरूरत होगी। जो यह दलील पेश करते हैं वे नहीं जानते कि हमारे गांवों की बोलियां हर तरह की बातों को समझाने वाले शब्दों और मुहावरों से भरी हुई हैं। टेकनिकल तालीम के लायक शब्दों की खोज में हमें संस्कृत और फारसी की शरण में नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। जब मैं चम्पारन में रहता था तब मैंने देखा कि गांव के लोग एक ही विदेशी शब्द या मुहावरों की सहायता लिये बिना अपने विचार बड़ी आसानी से पूरी तरह से समझा सकते थे। उन्होंने मोटर के लिये अपना ही नाम हवा गाड़ी ढूंढ निकाला था। मेरा खयाल है कि यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्वान भी उससे ज्यादा सुन्दर नाम नहीं गढ़ सकते।"

लड़कों को उनकी ही बोली में पढ़ाया जाये, इसके बारे में गांधी जी के कैसे मार्मिक विचार थे उनको उन्होंने सन् १९४२ में हरिजन सेवक में लिखा था :

"अब वह जमाना नहीं रहा कि जब विद्यार्थी जो कुछ मिलता था उसी में सन्तुष्ट रह लिया करते थे। अब तो वे बड़े बड़े तूफान खड़े कर लिया करते हैं। छोटी छोटी बातों के लिये भूख हड़ताल भी कर लिया करते हैं। अगर ईश्वर उन्हें बुद्धि दे तो वे कह सकते हैं कि हमें अपनी मातृ भाषा में पढ़ाओ।"

अन्त में मैं एक पत्र और पढ़ना चाहता हूं जो कि गांधी जी ने श्री अनुसूया प्रसाद पाठक को लिखा था ११ नवम्बर, १९४७ को, जो कि शायद उनका आखिरी पत्र था। वे लिखते हैं :

"आपका पत्र आज प्राप्त हुआ। मैंने उसे पढ़ा। तुम जानते हो कि हिन्दी का प्रचार उन १८ आइटम में से है जिसे मैं पसन्द करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि बिना राष्ट्र भाषा के भारत की आजादी बेकार है। भाषा के विषय में भारत पहले जैसा आज भी गुलाम है। से मैं पूरी स्वतंत्रता नहीं समझता। यह मेरी राय है। जब तक अंग्रेजी राष्ट्र भाषा रहती है। भारत गुलाम रहेगा।"

दो शब्द और कह कर मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। अब मैं खाद्य समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

**Mr. Chairman:** No, no. The hon. Member should conclude now.

**श्री ब० प्र० सिंह** (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, इस समय देश में किसानों की संख्या ७० प्रतिशत है परन्तु उनकी आय राष्ट्रीय आय की ५० परसेन्ट है। ३० प्रतिशत आबादी ही आज ५० प्रतिशत है, आज हम किसानों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बात सोचते हैं और उनकी अवस्था सुधारने की बात सोचते है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आज सबसे उपेक्षित वर्ग किसानों का है। आज सब से कम आय किसानों की है वह ही एक व्यक्ति है जिसकी ५०० है केवल। डोमेस्टिक सर्वेंट्स की आय इस वक्त ४०० रु० है। आज तक हम किसानों को हर एक प्लेटफार्म से बराबर विश्वास दिलाते रहे हैं कि उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारी जायेगी स्वराज्य होने पर। कांग्रेस के प्लेटफार्म से और बाहर भी यही बात कही गई कि उनकी जमीन की मालगुजारी आधी की जायेगी। लेकिन आज अवस्था

[श्री ब० प्र० सिंह]

क्या हो रही है । जमीन की मालगुजारी आधी करने के बजाय सरकार ऐसा सोच रही है कि वह बढ़ाई जाये । तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर उसके दुगुनी और तिगुनी तक बढ़ाये जाने की बात है । मैं कहता हूं कि आज कल जमीन की लगान का जो आधार है वह ५० प्रतिशत पर है । लेकिन आरम्भिक काल में, मनु के समय में जमीन के बारहवें हिस्से का आधार था, गौतम के समय में वह दसवां हिस्सा हो गया और कौटिल्य के समय में वह छ वां हिस्सा रह गया । लेकिन आज उस की मालगुजारी की आय ५० प्रतिशत के आधार पर है। आप किसी दूसरे वर्ग को ले लीजिये । अगर किसी की आय ३,००० रु० है तब उसे राज्य कर देन पड़ता है परन्तु अगर किसान दस बिसवा जमीन भी जोतता है तो भी उसको लगान के रूप में राज कर देना पड़ता है सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न के नाम पर, समानता लाने के लिये सरकार को चाहिये कि जमीन की लगान को बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दे । जिस तरीके से एक व्यापारी या एक नौकरी पेशा आदमी को जब वह ३००० सालाना या उससे ज्यादा आमदनी करता है तब टैक्स देना पड़ता है, उसी तरह से जो किसान अपनी खेती से ३००० या उस से ज्यादा की आय करे उससे ही टैक्स लिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं होता । आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में पैदावार बढ़े, लेकिन इस स्थिति में पैदावार कैसे बढ़ सकती है, जब देश में सूखा पड़ जाता है या बाढ़ आ जाती है उस समय किसानों की सारी की सारी पूंजी ही समाप्त हो जाती है लेकिन उनके लगान की माफी की उस समय कोई गुंजाइश नहीं होती । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि देश का सबसे अधिक उपेक्षित वर्ग किसान वर्ग है और यदि किसानों को दूसरों के समान स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं तो उनको आपको सुविधाएं देनी होंगी ।

आप सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की बात करते हैं । कांग्रेस ने इसको पास कर दिया है लेकिन आपने अभी तक यह तय नहीं किया है कि सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आ जाने पर हमारे जीवन स्तर में क्या अन्तर रहेगा । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि लोगों की आय में १ और ६ से अधिक अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए, कुछ कहते हैं कि १ और २० तक अन्तर हो इससे ज्यादा न हो । मैं थोड़ी देर के लिये १ और २० की बात भी मान लेता हूं, लेकिन सरकार को इस बारे में कोई फैसला तो करना चाहिये । आज केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक कर्मचारी के लिये अधिक से अधिक ३०००रुपया का मासिक वेतन रखा गया है और एक चपरासी को ३० रुपया मासिक वेतन दिया जाता है । तो आप देखें कि यह १ और १०० का अनुपात हो जाता है । इसको देखते हुए मेरी समझ में नही आता कि हमारे यहां सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न का क्या स्वरूप होगा ।

आप यह भी कहते हैं कि हम लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं । इस बारे में मैंने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से लिखा-पढ़ी भी की है और बात भी की है और पार्लियामेंट में बोला भी हूं और सुझाव दिये हैं कि एक नागरिक का निम्नतम जीवन स्तर निश्चित किया जाये । जो नीचे के स्तर के हैं उनको आप ऊपर उठाइये और जो ऊपर के स्तर के हैं उनको नीचे लाइये तो आप असमानता को दूर कर सकेंगे । लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है । मैंने पार्लियामेंट में इसके बारे में कई बार कहा और प्रश्न भी किये और सरकार ने बताया कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इसका निश्चय किया जाये लेकिन आज दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना का काल समाप्त होने जा रहा है लेकिन सरकार अभी तक कुछ निश्चय नहीं कर सकी है । इससे लगता है कि सरकार गरीबों के जीवन स्तर को उठाने और सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न लाने के काम में बहुत अधिक समय लेगी ।

शिक्षा को आप लीजिए । विधान में कहा गया है कि दस वर्ष के अन्दर ६ से १४ वर्ष तक के बच्चो के लिए सारे देश में अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी लेकिन आज आप कहते हैं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ६ से ११ वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे । शिक्षा तो अत्यन्त आवश्यक चीज है लेकिन उसमें भी आपकी प्रगति इतनी धीमी है । इससे मालूम होता है कि आप किसानों की शिक्षा के प्रति कितने उदासीन हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि जैसा विधान में कहा गया है उसको अनुसार शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि देश में शिक्षा के कितने रूप चलते हैं । पहले हमने बुनियादी शिक्षा पर जोर दिया था । लेकिन आज उसमें कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है । बिहार में सब से पहले बुनियादी शिक्षा का प्रयोग शुरू किया गया लेकिन आज वहां उसका नाम नहीं है । हम देखते हैं कि आप एक अच्छी चीज को लोगों के सामने रखते हैं लेकिन उसको चला नहीं पाते ।

दूसरी बात मैं स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । आज आप स्वास्थ्य के लिये देश के अन्दर इतना पैसा खर्च करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ नशाखोरी भी चल रही है । जो अस्वस्थ्य करते हैं हम गांधी जी को राष्ट्रपिता कहते हैं । उन्होंने कहा था कि यदि एक घंटे के लिए मुझे शासन की जिम्मेदारी मिल जाए तो सब से पहला काम मैं करूंगा कि देश के अन्दर से नशा बन्द कर दूंगा । लेकिन आज कांग्रेस के शासन को १३ साल हो गए फिर भी अभी तक इस देश के अन्दर नशा खोरी जारी है । हमारे यहां बिहार में जब कांग्रेस का शासन शुरू हुआ था तब यह कह कर एग्रीकल्चर टैक्स लगाया गया था कि नशाखोरी बन्द करने से जो घाटा होगा उसकी पूर्ति इस टैक्स से की जाएगी, लेकिन शराब खोरी वहां अभी भी चालू है और फिर भी एग्रीकल्चर टैक्स लग रहा है ।

आज देश की पर कैपिटा इनकम २५७ रुपया है तो किसानों की पर कैपीटा इनकम केवल ११० रुपये ही है । आज यह देखते हुए कैसे यह बात समझें कि किसानों की अवस्था सुधारी जा रही है और उनका जीवन स्तर बढ़ाया जा रहा है । मुझे इसमें ऐतराज नहीं है कि आप जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाएं लेकिन किसान के लिए जो बुनियादी चीज है उसकी तो व्यवस्था करें । लेकिन जो आप वायदा करते हैं उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाते । आपने वायदा किया था कि आप दस साल के अन्दर ६ से १४ वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर देंगे लेकिन वैसा नहीं किया गया । आप देख कि साक्षरता किसानों के लिए कितनी आवश्यक चीज है । अब आप कहते है कि तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक केवल ६ से ११ वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए आप अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे ।

मैं समझता हू कि जिस तरह से सरकार के शासन का व्यय बढ़ता जा रहा है अगर इसी तरह से आगे बढ़ता गया तो सुधार की योजनायें जहां की तहां रखी रह जाएंगी । आज आपको कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट से बहुत आशा है लेकिन जो देहात के रहने वाले हैं वह जानते हैं कि इसमें क्या काम हो रहा है । आज उस कार्यक्रम का रुपया एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर ही अधिक खर्च किया जा रहा है । अगर सरकार चाहती है कि वास्तव में कुछ सुधार का काम करे तो उसको शासन व्यय की एक सीमा निश्चित कह देनी चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि शासन व्यय १५ या २० प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए । यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो जनता के सुधार की बातें कागज पर ही रह जाएंगी और वास्तव में काम नहीं हो पाएगा ।

आज आप देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी सिंचाई की योजनाएं बना रहे हैं ।

[श्री ब० प्र० सिंह]

यह ठीक है । लेकिन साथ ही साथ छोटी योजनाओं की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । हम समझते हैं कि हमको देश में गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ानी चाहिए । लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि आप कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के सिलसिले में इतने मकानात क्यों बना रहे हैं : उनको देख कर ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि बादशाह शाहजहां की आत्मा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री में उतर आयी है कि वह इतने इतने विशाल मकान बनवा रहे हैं । जो मकान सौ वर्ष से काम के लायक था उसको तोड़ कर नया मकान बनाया जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि यदि उस रुपये को मकान पर न लगा कर उससे नहर आदि का निर्माण किया जाता तो उससे ज्यादा लाभ होता ।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर विदेशों से देश के अन्दर गल्ला न भी मंगाया जाए तो हम अन्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो सकते हैं । हमको चाहिए कि हम स्टैण्डर्ड आफ कल्टीवेशन निश्चित कर दें । हम यह निश्चित कर दें कि एक किसान को प्रति एकड़ इतना पैदा करना चाहिए, यदि वह उतना पैदा नहीं करता तो उसकी जमीन छीन ली जानी चाहिए । अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाएगी, जैसी कि इंगलैंड में है, तो हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और हम अन्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो सकते हैं ।

हमारा खयाल है कि आज देश में वास्तव में किसान जितना उपेक्षित और कोई वर्ग नहीं है । उसकी ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए । उसकी शिक्षा, उसके स्वास्थ्य आदि के सम्बन्ध में आपको विशेष व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

आज भ्रष्टाचार और करप्शन बहुत बढ़ गया है । उसका अन्दाजा लगाना कठिन है । आज एक एक मुकदमा दस दस साल तक चलता रहता है और किसान समझ नहीं पाता कि क्या करे । ऐसी अवस्था में मेरा निवेदन है अपने वित्त मंत्री से और उनके द्वारा सहकार से निवेदन है कि यदि वह वास्तव में किसान का हित करना चाहता है और उसको दूसरे वर्गों के साथ समान स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं तो उसकी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो वायदा किया है कि दस साल के अन्दर ६ से १४ वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी, उस वायदे को पूरा करें ।

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Lachman Singh. Shri Liladhar Kotoki. Both of them are not present. Shri Bishwanath Roy.

**16 hrs.**

**श्री विश्वनाथ राय** (मलेमपुर) : सभापति जी, इस देश में जो लोग लगभग साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों में रहते हैं और देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के आधार हैं, यों तो वे उपेक्षित, पिछड़े और निर्धन हैं, लेकिन फिर भी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में उन्हों ने राष्ट्रीय आय का लगभग पचास प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक भाग दे कर देश को लाभ पहुंचाया है । यद्यपि गत दस वर्षों में देश में अन्न या खेती का उत्पादन चालीस प्रतिशत के करीब बढ़ा है, लेकिन उस हिसाब से राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ाने वाले लोगों का जीवनस्तर नहीं ऊंचा हुआ है । इस का कारण यह हो सकता है कि देश की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, लेकिन एक मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि किसान जिन परिस्थितियों में काम करता है, उन में उस को अपने परिश्रम के हिसाब से लाभ उठाने और उपार्जित फल का उपभोग करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है । हमारे देश में ऐसी प्रथा है, समाज का ढांचा इस प्रकार का है कि गांवों के लोगों का शोषण होता है और उन को उन के परिश्रम से उपार्जित वस्तुओं के उपभोग से वंचित कर दिया जाता है । यह सही है कि जमींदारी और ताल्लुकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त कर दी गई है, लेकिन उस के बदले व्यवस्थित की या सहकारी

की ऐसी प्रथा आज भी देश में मौजूद है, जिस से देश के सब से ज्यादा लोगों का जिन की संख्या लगभग ८० प्रतिशत है शोषण होता है । १९६१ की जन-गणना के जो आंकड़े हैं, उन से प्रकट होता है कि इस देश में केवल कृषि पर आश्रित रहने वाले ७१ प्रतिशत आदमी हैं । ९ प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो खेती से सम्बन्धित व्यवसाय या ग्रामीण उद्योग-धंधों में लगे हुए हैं । हम देखते हैं कि जिन २० प्रतिशत लोगों का जीवन-स्तर पहले से ऊंचा था, वे और भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन खेती और गांवों से सम्बन्धित ८० प्रतिशत भारतीय लोगों का जीवन-स्तर अब भी संतोषजनक नहीं है । इस का एक कारण तो शोषण हो सकता है । सरकार ने अब तक गांवों में सुधार करने और उन का विकास करने का जो प्रयास किया है, उस में दो एक बड़ी मुख्य बातों की ओर ध्यान नहीं गया है । इस में चाहे सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय की उदासीनता रही हो, या कोई और कारण हो, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि जब ग्रामीण अपनी चीज को, खेत की पैदावार को पैदा करता है, तब उस को मालगुजारी देने और जीवन की आवश्यकीय वस्तुओं को खरीदने के लिये अपने उत्पादन को बेचने के लिये विवश होना पड़ता है । आज भी सरकार ने ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है, जिस से किसान को अपनी चीजों का उचित मूल्य मिल सके । यह ठीक है कि गन्ने जैसी चीज को बिकवाने का प्रबन्ध हुआ है, लेकिन अन्न सम्बन्धी अन्य चीजों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है । मैं विशेषकर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में गांवों के लिये बैंकिंग की सुविधा देने के बारे में वह कोई व्यवस्था करें, ताकि गांवों में उचित सूद पर कर्जा मिल सके । आज भी गांवों में कई जगह २५ प्रतिशत तक सूद लिया जाता है । यही कारण है कि परिश्रम करने पर भी, उन के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ाये जाने पर भी और अन्न की पैदावार में वृद्धि किये जाने पर भी किसानों का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हो सका है । न केवल आर्थिक ढांचे में शोषण की प्रवृत्ति होने के कारण उन की हालत गिरी हुई है, बल्कि प्रकृति भी उन के विरुद्ध जाती है—उस से भी उन को नुक्सान होता है । जब अन्य देशों में कृषि के बारे में इन्शोरेंस आदि का प्रबन्ध है, तो क्या भारत में, जबकि देश काफ़ी आगे बढ़ा है और बढ़ रहा है, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान में ऐसा प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सकता है ? यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी से सम्बन्ध रखती है और इसलिये उन को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

दो चार रोज पहले जब यहां पर मांगों के बारे में बहस हो रही थी, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ़ से यह कहा गया कि किसान कैश क्राप्स की तरफ़, उन क्राप्स की तरफ़, जिन से उन को पैसा मिलता है, जा रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वे ऐसा करने के लिये विवश हैं । जब उन को अन्न का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है और जीवन की आवश्यकीय वस्तुएं खरीदने के लिये पर्याप्त धन नहीं मिलता है, तो किसान विवश हो कर गन्ने की तरफ़ जाते हैं, या तेल पैदा करने वाले अन्नों की तरफ़ जाते हैं । ऐसी हालत में उनको इस बात के लिये दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता कि वे कैश क्राप्स की खेती और एकरेज बढ़ा रहे हैं ।

गन्ने के विषय में कृषि मंत्री ने कुछ कहा था । सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी जमीन में खेती होती है, उस के १.५ या १.६ परसेंट में गन्ने की खेती होती है, लेकिन सारी खेती से जो आय होती है उसका ५ प्रतिशत केवल गन्ने से होता है, जोकि किसान देश को देता है । इसका अर्थ यह है कि गन्ने की खेती का एकरेज तो कम है, लेकिन उसकी तुलना में उससे होने वाली आय अधिक हो रही है । उससे केवल राष्ट्रीय आय में ही वृद्धि नहीं हुई, बल्कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में सीधे शासन को ३०.५७ करोड़ रुपया सैस के रूप में प्रदेशीय सरकारों को मिला था । दूसरी योजना में ४८.०७

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

करोड़ रुपया मिला और तीसरी योजना में लगभग ६० करोड़ रुपया सैस के रूप में मिलना है । यह केवल सैस की बात मैं ने कही है । अगर एक्साइज ड्यूटी को भी मिला लें, तो दूसरी योजना में २५० करोड़ रुपया केन्द्रीय और प्रदेशीय सरकारों को गन्ने और चीनी पर लगे करों के रूप में मिला और तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उन को ३६० करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा । लेकिन उस के मकाबले में गन्ने के सुधार और उन्नति के लिये अभी तक जो कार्यक्रम है, उस के लिये केवल १०० करोड़ रुपया तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में रखा गया है, जोकि एक्साइज ड्यटी और सैस का केवल २८ प्रतिशत है । और फिर यह रुपया केवल गन्ने के सुधार के लिये ही नहीं है, बल्कि उस से सड़कें भी बनेंगी और सिंचाई के साधनों की भी व्यवस्था होगी । सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध तो कृषि और गन्ने से है, लेकिन सड़कों का उपयोग केवल कृषि और गन्ने के लिये नहीं होता है, बल्कि अन्य कामों में भी होता है । इसलिये गन्ने या उस से संबंधित साधनों के विकास के लिये २८ प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जायगा । ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गन्ने की खेती बढ़ाने के लिये किसानों को दोष क्यों दिया जाता है । अगर वे बढ़ाते भी हैं, तो वे सरकार को रुपया भी दे रहे हैं, हालां कि जितना वे दे रहे हैं, उस की अपेक्षा उस की उन्नति की ओर कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और कम पैसा लगाया जा रहा है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात आप के द्वारा और वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा कृषि मंत्री को कहना चाहता हूं । यदि उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ने के उत्पादन में पिछड़ा हुआ है, तो वह इस कारण नहीं है कि वहां के लोग काम नहीं करते, या वहां की आबो-हवा उस के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है, या वे लोग सुस्त हैं, बल्कि इस कारण कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरी बिहार के जिन क्षेत्रों में गन्ने की खेती अधिक होती है, जहां चीनी की मिलें अधिक हैं, जहां चीनी आज से नहीं, शताब्दियों से बन रही है और देश के दूसरे भागों में भेजी जाती रही है, वहां के लोग ग़रीब हैं और वहां प्रति-वर्ग-मील जन-संख्या बहुत अधिक है । मेरे अपने जिले में लगभग ११०० आदमी एक वर्ग-मील में रहते हैं । इतनी घनी आबादी होने पर भी—और यद्यपि हिमालय से कुछ लाभ भी है—और प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों, बाढ़ आदि से हानि पहुंचने पर भी वहां के किसान राष्ट्रीय आय में योग दे रहे हैं । इसलिये यह कहना कि गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में दक्षिण में ही बैल्ट है, ग़लत है । अगर वहां पर बैल्ट होता, तो जब कृत्रिम तरीके से सहायता देने के साधन नहीं थे, जब अपने प्रयास, अपनी मोटी बुद्धि और अपने परिश्रम से काम हो रहा था, तो दक्षिण में इस विषय में प्रगति क्यों नहीं हुई ? मैं किसी प्रति-द्वंद्विता के दृष्टिकोण से यह बात नहीं कहता हूं । कृषि मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि यह बात ग़लत है कि गन्ने का बेल्ट वहीं है जहां मेरा क्षेत्र है, उस के बारे में यह सही है । ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के समय प्लानिंग नहीं था, योजना नहीं थी तब वे फैक्ट्रियां कायम हुईं । आज उन किसानों की तरफ अगर आप विशेष ध्यान देंगे, अगर उन की सुविधा का खयाल रखेंगे, उन के सामने जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उन को दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे तो यह उद्योग बहुत तरक्की कर सकता है । अगर आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आप के इस पनपते उद्योग को जोकि देश में दूसरे नम्बर का उद्योग है और जिस में लगभग २ करोड़ किसान लगे हैं और करीब डेढ़ लाख मजदूर जिस में काम करते हैं, धक्का लगेगा, इन लोगों को धक्का पहुंचेगा । इन लोगों ने चीनी के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में भरसक योग दिया है । अंग्रेजों के वक्त में सात लाख टन चीनी पैदा हुआ करती थी जो अब बढ़ कर २६ लाख टन के करीब होने लग गई है । यह कहा जाता है कि इतनी चीनी होने की सम्भावना है लेकिन मैं कह

सकता कि निश्चित रूप से इतनी चीनी तैयार होगी । पंचवर्षीय योजना में गन्ना उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया था उस की पूर्ति करीब करीब हो गई है ।

मैं एक विशेष समस्या की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूं जहां पर लगभग ६० प्रतिशत आदमी गन्ने की खेती करते हैं, जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान की चीनी मिलों की कुल संख्या का बहुत बड़ा भाग स्थित है । मेरे जिले में जहां पर लोग कैश क्राप बो कर के अपनी अन्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के सामान खरीदते हैं, उन की तरफ आप का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये । वहां पर हमें देखना यह है कि जो गन्ना उत्पादक हैं, उन को उचित समय पर अपने गन्ने का मूल्य मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है । यह समस्या आज से नहीं कई सालों से लोगों के सामने है जिस के कारण उन को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । अगर इस उद्योग धंधे को बढ़ाना है और राष्ट्र के हित में चलाना है तो आप को यह भी देखना होगा कि जो करोड़ों लोग इस उद्योग को चलाने में सहायक होते हैं, उन को भी लाभ पहुंचता है या नहीं पहुंचता है । उन के लिये आप को पूंजी की व्यवस्था करनी होगी । कर्जे की बात को आप छोड़ दें, कितने सूद पर वे कर्जा लेते हैं, इस को भी आप छोड़ दें । मैं तो केवल इतना ही कहता हूं कि जिस तरह से अन्य वस्तुओं के उत्पादकों को उन की वस्तु के बिकने के वक्त दाम मिल जाता है उसी तरह से इन के बिके हुए गन्ने का मूल्य भी इन को समय पर मिल जाना चाहिये आप को इस के लिये उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । यह कह कर कि मिल मालिकों के पास पैसा नहीं होता है काम नहीं चल सकता है । वे कहीं से पैसा ले सकते हैं । जब उन के पास चीनी है तो उन का जो लाभ है, वह सुरक्षित है और उन का जो परसेंटेज है, वह सुरक्षित है । उस में .१ या .२ की कमी हो जाय तो दूसरी बात है वर्ना उन को पूरा लाभ मिलता है । इन मिल मालिकों ने पिछले बीस सालों में बहुत मुनाफा कमाया है । जिन के पास एक एक फैक्ट्री थी, उन के पास आज दो दो और तीन तीन हो गई हैं । मैं ने देखा है कि मेरे जिले में जिस के पास पहले एक फैक्ट्री थी, आज तीन फैक्ट्रियां हैं ये सब मुनाफे से स्थापित हुई हैं । बाढ़, सूखा, जाड़ा इत्यादि प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों का सामना करते हुए किसान गन्ना पैदा करता है और इतना होने पर भी उस को बिके हुए गन्ने का मूल्य ठीक समय पर नहीं मिलता है । दूसरी ओर जो मिल मालिक है उस का जो लाभ है, वह निश्चित है, सुरक्षित है और उस पर कोई संकट नहीं आ सकता है । करोड़ों रुपया किसानों का हर साल बकाया बच रहता है इन मिल मालिकों की तरफ । जो इन को मिलता है वह भी कई कई महीनों के बाद मिलता है । जब इन को रुपया नहीं मिलता है तो इन को विवश हो कर के २०-२५ प्रतिशत सूद पर रुपया उधार लेना पड़ता है । इस तरह की बातों का होना हमारी सरकार के लिये शोभनीय नहीं है । अबजब हम तृतीय योजना शुरू करने जा रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दें ताकि उन को अपने गन्ने का मूल्य समय पर मिल जाया करे ।

अब मैं सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । द्वितीय योजना के समाप्त होते होते गण्डक योजना प्रारम्भ हो रही है जोकि बहुत लाभकारी और सस्ती है । उस के साथ साथ कुछ और भी योजनायें हैं जो चल सकती हैं जिन की ओर जल तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये । नेपाल की तरफ से जो नदियां आती हैं उन के जल का उपयोग हो सकता है । आप जानते हैं पानी से जितना लाभ उठाया जा सका है, जितना उस का उपयोग किया जा सका है दूसरी योजना के अन्त तक वह केवल २६ प्रतिशत ही हो सका है और इतने पानी को इस्तेमाल करने की ही योजनायें बनी हैं

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

तृतीय योजना के अन्त तक ३५,३६ प्रतिशत का ही उपयोग हो सकेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर और अधिक ध्यान दें । प्रकृति ने आप को जो नदियां देन के रूप में वरदान दिया है, उन के पानी का आप पूरा उपयोग करें और उस से बिजली पैदा करें । मैं चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ आप का विशेष ध्यान जाय । हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने अभी परसों तरसों कहा था कि पंजाब का आदमी अगर उस को थोड़ी सी बिजली भी मिल जाती है तो बहुत ज्यादा उस से लाभ उठाता है, जबकि दूसरे प्रान्तों के आदमी ऐसा नहीं करते हैं । परन्तु इस का निर्णय तो तभी होता जब हम को भी बिजली दी गई होती और उस बिजली का हम उपयोग नहीं करते । यहां तो कुछ मिला ही नहीं । प्रथम योजना खत्म हो गई, द्वितीय खत्म हो गई कुछ दिया ही नहीं गया । एक रिहांड योजना है । उस का कुछ काम आगे बढ़ा है किन्तु अब तीसरी योजना में उस के बारे में कोई खास खबर ही नहीं है । ऐसी हालत में हमारी परीक्षा नहीं ली जा सकती है । अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की परीक्षा लेनी है तो शूगर केन से जिस ने उसे पैदा कर के दिखा दिया है और जो चीनी पैदा कर के दिखा दी है, उस से आप लें । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकताओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय ।

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri S. N. Das. Absent. Shri Barupal.

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** (बीकानेर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, जो वित्त विधेयक सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्हों ने कुछ वस्तुओं के ऊपर से कर हटा लेने की घोषणा कर दी है ।

कुछ समस्यायें हैं जिन की ओर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश को आजाद हुए आज लगभग १४ वर्ष होने जा रहे हैं । इन १४ वर्षों में हमारे देश में भिन्न भिन्न हिस्सों में तरक्की के काम हुए हैं, निर्माण कार्य हुए हैं । परन्तु कुछ बातें हैं, जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश की जो राज भाषा हिन्दी होगी, ऐसा घोषित किया गया था । संविधान द्वारा इस को मान्य कर लिये जाने पर भी आज हिन्दी की दुर्गति हो रही है, इस को देख कर दुःख हुए बगैर नहीं रहता है । मैं महसूस करता हूं कि आज हिन्दी की स्थिति बिल्कुल वैसी है जैसीकि हिन्दू समाज में विधवा स्त्री की होती है, जिस के प्रति सामाजिक कार्य में उपेक्षा बरती जाती है । ऐसे ही आज राजकीय कार्यों में हिन्दी की उपेक्षा की जाती है । यही गति रही तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो हम ने वादे किये हैं, संविधान के अन्दर जो यह कहा है कि हिन्दी राष्ट्र की भाषा होगी, वे कैसे हम पूरे करेंगे ।

माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से विचार प्रस्तुत किये जा रहे हैं । कोई कहता है कि हर राज्य की भाषा वहां की मातृ भाषा होनी चाहिये और कोई कुछ कहते हैं । जहां तक मातृ भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, मैं भी उस का समर्थन करता हूं । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि किसी भी प्रदेश की चाहे जो भाषा हो, मातृ भाषा हो या कोई और, उस की जो लिपि हो वह देवनागरी होनी चाहिये, जिस लिपि में वह लिखी जाय वह देवनागरी हिन्दी में लिखी जाय । अगर यह आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि बापू जी की भावना के साथ ही साथ संविधान की भावना के भी आप विरुद्ध जायेंगे ।

राजस्थान की ही मैं आप को बात बतलाता हूं । पांच प्रतिशत आदमी

गांवों में पढ़े हुए नहीं हैं । हमारी भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार की तरफ से बुनकरों की सहायता के लिये पांच पांच सौ रुपये खडिडयां आदि खरीदने की बात चली थी । उन को इस की खरीद के लिये पांच सौ रुपया सहायता या अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाना था । हमारे वहां के समाज कल्याण अधिकारी महोदय ने बुनकरों को अंग्रेजी में लिख कर के एक नोटिस भेजा कि बराये मेहरबानी आप ये सामान सात दिन के अन्दर अन्दर खरीद कर के बिल और वाउचर हम को पेश कर दो । ऐसा करने पर आप को रुपये दे दिये जायेंगे । यह जो नोटिस था वह हरिजनों और अनपढ़ लोगों को भेजा था । उन को गांवों में पढ़ा लिखा कोई मिला नहीं जिस से वह उस नोटिस को पढ़वा सकते । वे मेरे पास आये और मैं ने उन को बताया कि इस में लिखा है कि अगर सात दिन के अन्दर अन्दर यह सामान नहीं खरीदा और हम को बिल वाउचर नहीं दिये तो रुपया लैप्स हो जायगा, वापिस जमा हो जायगा । उन को कहा गया कि आप को सामान खरीदना चाहिये और वाउचर पेश करना चाहिये और तब जा कर के रुपया मिलेगा । उन गरीब आदमियों के पास इस सामान को खरीदने के लिये अगर रुपया होता तो वे भीख क्यों मांगते फिरते, क्यों आप को दरख्वास्तें देते फिरते । यह है वह व्यवहार जो हमारी जनता के साथ किया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप का ध्यान इस ओर जाय ।

जिस राज्य से मैं आता हूं वह प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से तीन हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ है । गंगानगर नहरी हिस्सा है, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर रेगिस्तानी और उदयपुर इत्यादि पहाड़ी । गंगानगर के इलाके को छोड़ कर के, जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं उस सारे क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण इलाकों में हरिजनों के अलावा उच्च जातियों जैसे ब्राह्मण राजपूत, जाटों तथा अन्य जातियों तक की यह हालत है कि उन को वक्त पर खाने को नहीं मिलता है । वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है, हर दूसरे तीसरे साल वहां अकाल पड़ता है । वहां पर वर्षा नहीं होती है । इस का नतीजा यह है कि देश के अन्य भागों में तो लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठा है, लेकिन वहां के लोगों का जीवन स्तर बजाय बढ़ने के नीचा हो गया है । उन इलाकों में कुछ सड़कें निकलीं, और कुछ बातें इस तरह की हुई, लेकिन वहां हुआ क्या? वहां लोगों को कुछ आमदनी नहीं होती है । जो ऊन वगैरह और घास फूस लकड़ी पहले लाया जाता था वह ऊंटों गाड़ियों पर लाया जाता था और उस का पैसा उन लोगों को मिला करता था । अब वह पैसा ट्रक वाले और बस वाले ले लेते हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां के रहने वालों को खाने के भी लाले पड़ रहे हैं । कहने का मतलब यह है कि पहले वहां पर भले ही आमदनी कम थी लेकिन चीजें इतनी सस्ती थीं कि लोगों को कष्ट कम होता था : मैं ने खुद बाजरा १८ सेर का खरीदा है, १६ सेर का गेहूं खरीदा है, डेढ़ रुपये मन मोठ, मवा सेर का घी खरीदा है, ३।।। सेर का तिल्ली का तेल खरीदा था, ४ सेर की चीनी खरीदी है, ८ सेर का गुड़ खरीदा है । उस समय गरीब थोड़ा सा कमाता था लेकिन काम चला लेता था । आज वह परेशान है क्योंकि उस के पास पैसा नहीं है । नतीजा यह हुआ है कि वह भूख से तड़प रहा है और रोटी तक के लिये इधर उधर हाथ फैलाता है । परन्तु वह समस्या हल नहीं हो रही है । इस मुल्क के अन्दर आज यह परेशानी है ।

कुछ भाइयों ने राजस्थान नहर के बारे में कहा । मैं समझता हूं कि राजस्थान नहर से काफी अनाज पैदा होगा, और किसानों को काफी कीमत भी मिलेगी परन्तु, कब थोड़ी देर पहले बहुत से लोगों ने सुझाव दिये ग्रामों के अन्दर उद्योग धन्धों को फैलाने के बारे में हमारे कई भाइयों ने भी ग्रामोद्योग के विषय में

[श्री प० ला० बारुपाल]

कहा । मैं ने भी एक बुनकर के घर में जन्म लिया है । मैं अब खेती का काम करता हूं लेकिन मेरे बाप दादा बुनाई का काम भी करते थे । लेकिन खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों की अवस्था हमारे जिले के अन्दर ऐसी अच्छी नहीं है कि वहां के बुनकरों को काम सीधे मिल सके । वहां पर खादी संस्थायें कुछ लोगों से काम करवाती हैं जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो उचित पैसा मिलना चाहिये, उन को वह नहीं मिलता । पहले १६ रु० सेर ऊन की कताई मिलती थी लेकिन आज उन का औसत ८ रु० सेर का पड़ता है । ४ आ० रोज कतीनों को दिया जाता है और १२ आ० रोज मुश्किल से बुनकरों को मिलता है । और यह भी समय से मिल जाये तो ठीक है, लेकिन काम समय से नहीं मिलता है । खादी कमिशन की संस्था की ओर से जिस तरह से काम होता है उस में उन कतीनों का औसत मुश्किल से डेढ़ आना या पांच पैसा रोज पड़ता है और बुनकरों को ८ आ० रोज पड़ता है क्योंकि उन को बराबर काम नहीं मिल पाता है । इस तरह से इस मंहगाई के जमाने में उन का काम किस तरह से चल सकता है ?

एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि सहकारिता को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और हमारी पंचायतों को अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें तथा उन के द्वारा काम कराया जाय लेकिन जो सहकार समितियां हरिजनों और बुनकरों की हैं, उन की हालत यह है कि जो सहकारी समितियां बनी हुई हैं उन के द्वारा खादी संस्थायें काम नहीं करवाती हैं । जो व्यक्तिगत आदमी उस के पास जाते हैं उन से वह काम करवाते हैं । इस तरह से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह से काम चल सकता है । आज जो सहकार समितियां बनी हुई हैं उन को प्रमाण पत्र देने में उपेक्षा बरती जा रही है । खादी कमिशन जो खादी संस्थायें खादी बनाने का काम नहीं करती हैं उनको प्रमाण पत्र दे देता है परन्तु जो स्वयम् कातते हैं, स्वयम् बुनते हैं, खादी पैदा करते हैं, उन को प्रमाण पत्र नहीं देते हैं । वह समझते हैं कि यदि उन लोगों को प्रमाण पत्र दे दिया गया तो उन की जो बीच की दलाली है, या जो पैसा उन को मिलने वाला है वह खत्म हो जायेगा । हो सकता है यह सब जगह न होता हो लेकिन हमारे यहां होता है । हम ने खादी के उत्पादन के लिये प्रयत्न किया, हमें खादी से प्रेम है, फिर भी मैं चाहता हूं कि जो श्रम करने वाला है उस के श्रम का फल उस को सीधा मिलना चाहिये ।

**स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ** (औरंगाबाद) : जो कतीन हैं, उन को सब जगह एक सा रेट मिलता है । वह रेट सुनिश्चित हैं । कोई संस्था या व्यक्ति नहीं है जो उस में कोई हेर फेर कर सके ।

**Shri Goray:** What is this conversation going on between the two hon. Members?

**श्री प० ला० बारुपाल** : मैं स्वामी जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने खुद पता किया है । श्री ऋषि राज नौटियाल खुद गये थे जो कि खादी प्रमाण समिति के सदस्य हैं । मैं ने इस की इन्क्वायरी कराई है । दूसरी जगह की बात आप कह सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारे बीकानेर में इसी तरह होता है ।

**स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ** : सारे देश में एक ही तरह से खादी बनाने का काम होता है ।

**श्री प० ला० बारुपाल** : यहां हमारे हाफिज जी विराज रहे हैं, इस लिये अब मैं कुछ राजस्थान नहर के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । जैसा मैं ने निवेदन किया इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट से, हमारे यहां पंजाब की जो घग्घर नदी है उस की बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष १० करोड़ रु० की फसल का नाश हो जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हाफिज जी पंजाब सरकार को लिखें कि वह अपने पानी को ठीक तरह से

रक्खें। अगर हम को पानी देना है तो ठीक तरह से दें, हम को रुलाने के लिये न दें। हमारे चौधरी साहब कहते थे कि जब हमारा पानी निकलता है, गांव के पास से बहता है, तो लोग रोते हैं। इस में रोने की बात नहीं है। पानी का अच्छा प्रबन्ध किया जाय और उस से अधिक लाभ उठाया जाय। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो पानी दिया जाय उस से बजाय अच्छी फसल होने के जो दूसरी फसल होती है वह भी नष्ट हो जाय। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि घग्घर नदी पर जल्दी ही कोई बांध बांध कर अच्छी तरह से पानी दिया जाय।

राजस्थान को जितना पैसा दिया जाता है, वह बहुत कम है। राजस्थान का रियासती राज्य के समय से शोषण हुआ है। जहां कहीं कोई प्रगति हुई भी है तो वह उन थोड़े हिस्सों में हुई है जहां राजाओं की रंगरलियां होती थीं या उनके ऐश व आराम की जगह होती थी। वहीं पर सारा डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है, बाकी गांवों की कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। अगर राजस्थान की प्रगति करनी है तो उस को ठीक से सहायता करनी पड़ेगी। आज वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उन्होंने राजस्थान को काफी पैसा दे दिया है। ठीक बात है, लेकिन वे राजस्थान नहर का पैसा भी उसी में जोड़ लेते हैं। दूसरी चीजों को भी उस में जोड़ लेते हैं। यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। राजस्थान नहर तो आप को वहां लानी ही पड़ेगी। उसे वहां से निकालना ही होगा। यह सारे मुल्क का काम है। ५५ वर्ष के बाद जब बुढ़ापा आयेगा तो जवानी बीच में आयेगी सो राजस्थान नहर पर तो आप को पैसा खर्च करना ही पड़ेगा। अगर आप उस पर पैसा राजस्थान में नहीं खर्च करेंगे तो आखिर उस नहर को ले कहां जायेंगे? इस लिये राजस्थान नहर के लिये पैसा दे कर दूसरी प्रकार के कामों के लिये भी पैसा देना चाहिये।

वहां पर खाद कारखाना अभी नहीं बनाया जा रहा है। मैं ने सुना है कि इस तरह की चाल चली जा रही है कि उस को अब थर्ड प्लैन में न रख कर फोर्थ प्लैन में रखने की बात चल रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस तरह से राजस्थान की उपेक्षा न करें। राजस्थान बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। जहां तक पंचायती राज्य और सहकारिता की बात है, पंचायती राज्य के सम्बन्ध में वहां पर बहुत अच्छी प्रगति हुई है और आज लोग समझने लगे हैं कि उन के हाथ में कुछ अधिकार आये हैं। पंचायती राज्य से लोग अपने को ऐसा समझने लगे हैं कि वे खुद मुख्तार हैं और उन का अपना राज्य है। आज अफसर हमारे पास आ कर बैठते हैं। गांव के लोग एक समय में जिस के नीचे रहते थे अब वही आदमी आ कर उन के पास बैठता है और गांव की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिये अपना सहयोग दान दे रहा है।

राजस्थान के अन्दर छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे भी खोले जायें। वहां पर रेलवे लाइनें भी बहुत कम हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आप राजस्थान नहर को कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं तो उस से पहले उस एरिया में रेलवे लाइन लानी होगी।

**एक माननीय सदस्य**: तब आप के ऊंट बेकार हो जायेंगे।

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल**: यहां पर ऊंट की बात नहीं है। मैं बीकानेर स्टेशन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं अगर राजस्थान नहर बनेगी तो वहां तक ब्राड गेज लाइन ले जानी पड़ेगी। और बड़ी लाइन को ले जाने के लिये बीकानेर को उस से जोड़ना पड़ेगा। इस लिये जो वर्तमान स्टेशन है उस को वहां से हटाना पड़ेगा। अगर आप उस स्टेशन को वहां रक्खेंगे तो न इतने यार्ड बनेंगे और न लाइनें डाल सकेंगे। इस लिये हमारे शहर का निर्माण कार्य है वह भी रुका हुआ है। रेलवे मंत्रालय और भारत सरकार जरूर कोई निर्णय करें कि इसे किस तरीके से किया जायेगा। इस स्टेशन पर जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है वह यह कि वहां कई बार गाड़ियां आती हैं और

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

लालगढ़ तथा बीकानेर के बीच में कई बार फाटक बन्द हो जाता है । इस लिये लोगों का समय इतना बरबाद होता है जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाय ।

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar** (Pudukottai) Let me at the outset congratulate the hon. the Finance Minister for presenting a realistic budget this year.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Why not congratulate the Deputy Ministers?

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** I know how to address the Deputy Ministers; I need not take any lessons from my hon. friend.

This year's budget will be the pattern of the budgets that will follow, not only in the Third Five Year Plan but also in the future Plans. Planning is being done on a massive scale for the economic upliftment of our casses.

Very few people realise that the *per capita* income as compared to that in 1948-49 has not appreciably increased. It was said in the computation that it was about Rs. 291 for 1958-59 as compared to that in 1948-49, but this morning's newspapers have said, taking into account the rise in the population, that this has come down to the level of Rs. 276. So, appreciably, there is no increase in the *per capita* income.

Any expenditure on these various Plan programmes should yield results. But we have not come to the stage called the 'take-off stage' in the economic development of our country. I think it will take a few more years before we reach the 'take-off stage'. Our aim should be to reduce that period as far as possible and cut down wasteful expenditure.

Here, I would like to mention that the non-Plan non-development expenditure is of the order of 76 per cent. whereas the Plan development expenditure is only of the order of 24 per cent. The non-Plan non-development expenditure has to be reduced. The Finance Minister on a previous occasion, said that certain items under the heading 'non-Plan non-development expenditure' were inevitable and could not be avoided. I have great respect for him but all the same, in all humility, I would like not only the Finance Minister but also the Planning Commission to see that this non-Plan non-development expenditure is kept down to the minimum. After all, every naya paisa that is voted out of the Consolidated Fund of India by an Act of Praliament that is put on the statute-book has got to be accounted for. Then only the masses will realise that the representatives whom they have sent to this august House are vigilant as to how the money is spent. It is very well to vote the expenditure on various items, but there should be a close watch on the various items of expenditure.

There is another point that I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister and the House. The rate of savings in our country is of the order of 8 per cent, whereas the expenditure on the Plan, for instance, in the Second Five Year Plan, is of the order of 11 per cent. So, you would find that there is a gap of three per cent for which we shall have to go to friendly foreign countries for assistance. How long are we to depend upon the good offices of foreign countries to come to our aid? We take large loans in various shapes; both governmental and non-governmental agencies like the World Bank, the Development Loan Fund the Export-Import Bank; the West German Government sources, Japan, Italy and various other countries have come to our aid; we are getting PL-480 assistance, and also assistance from the USSR in respect of machinery and all

that. But, how long are we to be dependent upon those countries for the development of our country? My humble suggestion is that we should tap our domestic resources and find out whether we could not raise more resources than we are doing now. I do not mean in any respect that we must tax the people more. In fact, the taxation, both on the direct and on the in direct sides of our Government's policy has almost reached the saturation point. I am not one of those who say that only the direct taxation is heavy and the indirect taxation is not heavy. But, even this year, this sum of additional new taxes—Rs. 54 crores is going to be very hard on the people. Here, there is one other aspect that I would like to mention. I, a Member coming from the South, am very much interested in the development of handlooms.

The Finance Minister has not been very sympathetic towards the handloom industry. He has levied for the first time a duty on yarn consumed by the handloom industry, and his argument is that he has exempted yarn up to 40 counts, but he does not realise that in the Southern part of this country, the handloom industry uses yarn above 40 counts for saris and dhotis, and there are about 7·5 million people employed in this industry, and half of them are in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Madras.

The Finance Minister says that he is always sympathetic to the poor man, that he is always alive to the needs of the poor man, and that he is always very sympathetic to the representations made on their behalf. But I would like to urge upon him to reexamine this matter. After all, he can easily forego the Rs. 64 lakhs that he expects out of this tax, when already, by the various concessions that he has announced, he is prepared to forego over Rs. 6 crores. The principle of levying an excise duty on the handloom industry is itself, in my humble opinion, wrong. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that there will be great distress in this industry if this tax were to remain. In fact, the Central Government are giving concessions and subsidies to this industry on the one hand, and they want to tax the industry on the other. I submit that this is not fair. That is all that I would like to say on this point.

I have one other point in regard to taxation. The people living in the rural areas are only used to kerosene, and the hon. Finance Minister has no doubt reduced the duty by 50 per cent. All the same, I would like humbly to request the Finance Minister to reconsider this excise duty that he has levied on kerosene, and if possible, remove even this 50 per cent. Of course, he is making a subtle difference between the superior kind of kerosene and the inferior kind of kerosene. But you know, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that in the rural parts, when the people go to a kerosene dealer and ask for kerosene, the dealer would not differentiate between superior kerosene and inferior kerosene; he will give them only inferior kerosene and say that it is superior kerosene, with the result that the poor people will have to bear this duty. Here, I would like to mention that a noted economist had once conducted a survey as to how many village people in our country could actually buy kerosene, and it was estimated, if I remember correctly—I am speaking subject to correction—that not more than 47,000 villages out of a total of 474,000 villages could afford to buy kerosene. That is only 10 per cent. of the people living in the villages are able to afford to buy kerosene. You know that kerosene is taxed at so many points. There is an import duty. Then there is sales tax, then octroi and now on top of all that, this duty has also been imposed. I think the number of 47,000 will go down probably by half. This is an aspect which the Economic Adviser to the Finance Ministry should have brought to the notice of the Finance Minister. The Economic Adviser to

[Shri Ramanathan Chettiar]

the Finance Ministry should be more vigilant and bring such things to the notice of the Finance Minister before he frames the budget proposals. These are the two aspects of taxation that I wanted to mention.

There is one other matter I should like to refer to. The foreign exchange allocation authorised upto the end of the fourth year in the Second Five Year Plan had been of the order of Rs. 1,268 crores. But actually the amount utilised is of the order of Rs. 779 crores. So there is an unutilised portion to the extent of Rs. 489 crores. I only want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this, that we have to pay interest even on the Rs. 489 crores to the friendly foreign countries. No doubt, we get large allocations. Here I would like to pay a tribute to the great work done by Shri B. K. Nehru, Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs in Washington, for the way he has put forward India's case for foreign exchange allocation not only in the Aid India Club but in the capitals of the friendly countries, bringing this matter to the notice of the Ministers of Finance in those countries. He has really played a very notable part in solving the problem of our foreign exchange requirement. I would only like to say that the Department of Economic Affairs should see to it as far as possible allotments are fully utilised and that a large amount of the order of Rs. 500 crores does not remain unutilised.

Then I come to my pet subject. Having been associated with the Reserve Bank of India for more than a decade and a half as a Director, I would like to say in all humility that in the year 1961 the Reserve Bank of India does not command the respect and regard people had for it five or six years ago. I am very sorry....

**Mr. Chairman:** Is the hon. Member still a Director?

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** I cannot be a Director once having been elected to this House.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** That is obvious from his remark.

**Shri Morarka:** So that is the reason.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** No.

After all, the Reserve Bank is the watch-dog of our monetary policy. It has to establish sound and healthy banking traditions in this country. Here I would like to bring some facts to your kind notice and to the notice of this hon. House. You know that recently the Palai Central Bank crashed. The total deposits in all in the Kerala region were only of the order of Rs. 38 crores. As far as the Palai Bank is concerned, the amount was Rs. 12 crores. The total deposits and working funds of all the banks in the country are of the order of Rs. 1,800 crores. 14 large banks have deposits to the extent of 90 per cent. of the Rs. 1,800 crores. When the Palai Bank with a deposit of Rs. 12 crores—and in a region where there are deposits of only Rs. 38 crores, which can be equated to the deposit in one of the A class banks—could create an economic crisis in the State of Kerala—you know the State of Kerala is vulnerable....

**An Hon. Member:** Is it so still?

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** It was; but things have improved.

You know it has brought about this crisis. I personally feel that if only the Reserve Bank of India had been more alert and had watched the interests of banking in Kerala and had taken adequate steps to safeguard the interest of depositors, especially after the Travancore-Cochin Banking Enquiry Committee had submitted its report three years ago, this crisis could not only have been avoided but quite a few bank crashes could also have been avoided. If this were to happen to a bank with only Rs. 12 crores—God forbid, if anything

happens to one of the large banks as you noticed last August—but for the timely assistance of the Finance Minister one of the large banking institutions in this country would have come to very great grief.

I am rather frank about this.

**Shri Tangamani:** The Punjab National Bank?

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Yes.

Another point I would like to say is this. We are always used in this House to attacking our officers in the Ministries and Departments....

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Not officers.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** But, where we have to pay compliments, we usually forget that. (*Interruption*). Sir, there is a general feeling that the officers of the Central Board of Revenue, especially in the Income-tax Department are rather hard on the people. I know for a fact that in the last 3 or 4 years they have had very hard work to do. I know what a lot of work the Income-tax Officer has to do, especially in the new economic set-up under which we are living now. And, I would like to pay a tribute, not only to the officers of the Income-tax Department but also to the officers of the Central Excise and Customs, I mean the members of the staff of the revenue collection machinery who really deserve a word of praise.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूं और वित्त मंत्रालय की आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने पावर से चलने वाले करघों, पावरलूम्ज पर से कुछ कर माफ़ कर दिया है और तीन चार करघों वाले यूनिट्स को पूरी एग्जेम्प्शन दे दी है । परन्तु मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ऊन के धागे पर खास ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, जिस की वजह से कुछ परेशानी है । मेरी विनती है कि उस पर फिर से ध्यान दिया जाये । काश्मीर में गरम कपड़े की जरूरत होती है और वहां की जनता बहुत ग़रीब है । रफ़ल एक किस्म का ऊन का धागा है, जो अक्सर पावरलूम से बनता है । इस लिये उस पर कार बहुत असर पड़ेगा । मैं ने बजट के समय बोलते हुए शाल और कालीन के बारे में का था, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस बारे में बहुत थोड़ा फ़ायदा हुआ—कोई ज्यादा फ़ायदा नहीं हुआ है । और शायद वह भी नहीं होगा, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि जब शालें तैयार हो कर सारी स्टेट्स में जाती हैं, तो उन पर स्टेट्स का कर लग जाता है । इस कारण भी वे बहुत मंहगी होती हैं । काश्मीर के लोग वही कपड़ा पहनते हैं, क्योंकि वह सस्ता है । इस हालत में उन को बहुत दिक्कत हो जाती है । इससे विदेशी मुद्रा जो हम कमाते हैं, उस पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा क्योंकि कुदरती तौर पर ये महंगी होंगी । इसलिए यह जी ऊनी धागे पर कर लगाया गया यह ठीक नहीं है इससे जो लोग शाल बनाते हैं, उनको हानि होगी । उनको माल तैयार करके मार्किट में ही देना है और अगर वह मंहगा होगा तो चल नहीं सकता है । इससे बड़ी दिक्कत होगी । मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय तथा उपमंत्री महोदया जो इस समय यहां बैठी हुई है, उन का ध्यान खास तौर पर शालों की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं और उनसे प्रार्थना करती हूं कि इस पर दुबारा निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिये । यदि ऐसा किया गया तो काश्मीर की जनता को उससे बहुत फायदा होगा । वहां पर और कोई उद्योग नहीं है, यही छोटे मोटे उद्योग हैं और अगर यह भी खत्म हो गये तो आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं, कितनी वहां के लोगों को दिक्कत हो जाएगी ।

आपने जो केरोसीन आयल पर से ड्यूटी हटाई है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं । इससे गरीब लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा । मैं आपको बताऊं कि मैं उन इलाकों को देख कर आई हूं जहां के रहने वाले बेचारे

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

लोगों को कभी कैरोसीन देखने को भी नसीब नहीं हुआ है। इतने वे अभागे हैं। हमारे भारत में ऐसे भी गांव हैं जहां की जनता इतनी गरीब है कि जंगलों में एक खास किस्म की जो लकड़ी होती है, उसको जला कर रात को चर्खा कातना और कपड़ा बुनना इत्यादि सारे काम उसकी रोशनी के सहारे करती है। इन बदकिस्मत लोगों के लिए मैं किस किस चीज की आप से मांग करूं और अगर किसी चीज की मांग करूं भी तो मैं जानती हूं कि आप दे नहीं सकेंगे। लेकिन जहां पर भी गरीब लोगों के लिए कुछ हो सकता है और किया जा सकता है, वह किया जाना चाहिये। ऐसे ऐसे भी देहात हैं जहां पर लोगों को चाय के वास्ते दूध तक नसीब नहीं होता है और वे पोस्त का दूध निकाल करके चाय में डालते हैं। गरीब आदमियों की जो छोटी बड़ी जरूरतें हैं, उनको पूरा करने की तरफ आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इस मंत्रालय ने बहुत दृढ़ता से तथा योग्यता से देश की राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है। पहली दो योजनाओं में राष्ट्र की आय पांच प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष बढ़ाने का संकल्प किया गया था। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सन् १९४९–६६ के पंद्रह वर्षों में सारी वृद्धि लगभग ८० प्रतिशत हो सकेगी, ऐसी आशा की जाती है। मैं समझती हूं कि इस लक्ष्य को आप प्राप्त कर सकेंगे और देश को उन्नत कर सकेंगे। इस बीच बहुत से तरक्की के काम हुए हैं और बहुत से होंगे और मैं आशा करती हूं कि हमारा हर मंत्रालय बड़ी मेहनत से देश को आगे बढ़ा सकेगा और एक वह दिन भी आएगा जब गांधी जी का स्वप्न पूरा होगा।

**16.53 hrs.**

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

अब मैं काश्मीर की कुछ बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं। काश्मीर एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहां पर कोई बड़ा कारखाना नहीं है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि तीसरी योजना के दौरान में वहां कुछ कारखाने खोलने का प्रबन्ध आपकी तरफ से किया जाए। अभी जड़ी बुटियों के फार्म खोलने की बात चल रही है। तीन फार्म खुलने जा रहे हैं, अगर उन तीन फार्मज में से एक फार्म काश्मीर में हो जाए, तो बहुत फायदा वहां की जनता को हो सकता है। अगर यह नहीं हो सकता है तो घड़ियों के जो कारखाने खुलने वाले हैं, उनमें से एक काश्मीर में खोल दिया जाए तो उससे भी वहां की जनता को कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो मैं समझती हूं कि जम्मू और काश्मीर के लोग बहुत पिछड़ जायेंगे। वहां पर कोई ऐसे उद्योग नहीं हैं जहां पर श्रमिक वर्ग के लोग जा कर काम ढूंढ सकें और अपने आप को ऊपर उठा सकें। मैं यह मानती हूं कि वहां की सरकार ने बहुत कुछ लोगों के लिए किया है। इस वर्ष का उस राज्य का बजट १९ करोड़ रुपये का है और इससे पहले कभी इतनी बड़ी राशि का बजट वहां पेश नहीं हुआ है। पहले पांच छः करोड़ का ही बजट हुआ करता था। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि वहां तरक्की हो रही है। आप जानते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर में इतनी जमीन नहीं है कि हर एक किसान को जो खेती करना चाहता है दी जा सके। वहां पर बेरोजगारी है क्योंकि जमीन पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं है। वहां के श्रमिक बाहर हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में आते हैं और जहां अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि वहां पर कारखाने हों जिन में कुछ हजार लोग, कुछ लाख तो मैं नहीं कहूंगी क्योंकि यह हो नहीं सकता है, काम पा सकें और उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं वे दूर हो सकें।

सामुदायिक योजना के अन्तर्गत बहुत सा काम देश में हुआ है। यह माना जा सकता है कि कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता है कि काम हुआ है

और इसका कारण यह है कि गांवों की दशा बहुत खराब है । लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझती हूं कि सामुदायिक योजना द्वारा एक एक गांव में पहुंचा जा सकता है और कुछ नहीं तो उन लोगों के दुःख दर्द को देखा जा सकता है । आगे चल कर एक ऐसा भी वक्त आएगा जब कि इनके द्वारा बहुत अच्छा काम हो सकेगा । मैं आपके सामने जम्मू प्रान्त की ही बात रखती हूं । वहां कंडी के इलाके में बहुत से गांव ऐसे थे जहां पर पानी नहीं था और लोग छः छः मील से पानी लाते थे और जो पानी वे लाते थे, उसमें नारवे नाम का एक कीड़ा होता था और इस पानी को पी कर अक्सर वहां के लोगों नारवे की बिमारी हो जाती थी । इस सामुदायिक योजना के अन्तर्गत वहां पर आज गाड़ियों में पानी भेजा जाता है । उन लोगों से पूछा जाए तो वे आपको बतायेंगे कि कितना लाभ उनको इस सामुदायिक योजना से पहुंचा है । मेरा यह कहना है कि जैसे जैसे देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, वैसे वैसे उससे फायदा हो रहा है ।

मैं काश्मीर का जिक्र करती थी । अगर आप गर्म प्रान्तों को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि वहां के किसान का अगर पचास रुपया खर्च होता है तो काश्मीर के किसान का १५० रुपया खर्च होता है । सर्दी के मौसम में उनका जो खाना है वह भी ऐसा होना चाहिये कि सर्दी से वे अपने आप को महफूज रख सकें, कपड़े जो उनके हैं वे भी ऐसे होने चाहियें कि सर्दी से उनकी रक्षा हो सके और इस वास्ते उनको गर्म कपड़े चाहियें । उनकी तरफ मैं ने आपका बार बार ध्यान दिलाया है और कहा है कि इस तीसरी योजना में उन लोगों की तरफ आप अगर खास ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो बड़ी दिक्कत होगी । चौदह साल हो चुके हैं, वहां पर अभी तक रेलवे का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है और इसका लोगों को बहुत गिला है । जम्मू पठानकोट से ७२ मील है । वहां पर भी अभी तक रेल नहीं पहुंची है । दस मील तक लाइन गई है और उसको बने हुए शायद चार वर्ष हो गए हैं । मैं चाहती हूं इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाए ।

और भी छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं जिन की ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । कामर्स इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री की जो विकास शाखा है, उसने क्यों काश्मीर के लिए उद्योगों की कोई योजना नहीं दी है । इस को आप देखें ।

**16.57 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

आज सुबह यहां एक प्रश्न ब्लड बैंक के बारे में हुआ था । ब्लड बैंक्स के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि वित्त मंत्री जी को चाहिये कि लैबोरेटरीज खोलने के लिए, देश में, कुछ राशि अवश्य रखें । यहां पर हमारे देश में ब्लड रोगियों को न मिलने के कारण बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है और इस वजह से क्योंकि जिन्दगियां खत्म हो जाती हैं । कई आदमियों ने इसको अपना व्यापार ही बना लिया है कि ब्लड दे कर रुपया प्राप्त कर लिया जाए । २०–२२ रुपये लेने की खातिर वे अस्पतालों में चले जाते हैं और अपना ब्लड दे देते हैं और इस कारण से और कई बीमारियां उनको बाद में लग जाती हैं । यह ठीक तरीका नहीं है । रशिया का एक डाक्टर यहां आया था और उसने इस के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किए थे । उन्होंने बताया था कि रशिया में रोगी के मरने के बाद से छः घंटे तक में उसका रक्त निकाल करके रख लिया जाता है, जिन्दा आदमी से रक्त बहुत कम लिया जाता है । यहां पर यह ख्याल पाया जाता है कि जिन्दा आदमी का रक्त लेने से उसमें कमजोरी आ जाती है । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का इस ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं और अगर हमारे देश में भी कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जा सके तो इससे बहुत लाभ हो सकता है ।

माननीय सदस्यों ने खादी के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं हैं । शायद उनको यह मालूम नहीं है

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

कि खादी की जो मजदूरी है वह खादी कमिशन द्वारा निर्धारित होती है और निर्धारित मजदूरी से कम कोई दे नहीं सकता है और न ही ज्यादा दे सकता है। यह जरूर है कि अगर मोटी बारीक हो तो थोड़ी बहुत कमी हो सकती है। मैं नहीं समझ सकी हूं कि खादी के बारे में उन्होंने ऐसी बात क्यों कर कह दी। हमें देखना होगा कि खादी से आज कितना लाभ हो रहा है। लगभग १६ लाख आदमियों को हिन्दुस्तान में इस वक्त खादी द्वारा काम मिल रहा है। गरीब वर्गों को जो ससे लाभ हो रहा है और उनके लिए जो कुछ भी काम किया जा रहा है उसके लिए मैं खादी कमिशन को धन्यवाद देती हूं।

अन्त में मैं उपमंत्री महोदया से इतनी ही प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि ऊनी धागे की तरफ उनका जरूर ध्यान जाए। यही काश्मीर में एक धंधा है और इसको वह अच्छी तरह से जानती हैं। वह यह भी अच्छी तरह से जानती हैं कि शाल बनाना कालीन बनाना, यही एक मात्र काम वहां की बेचारी जनता करती है। अगर यह भी खत्म हो गया तो यह बड़ा भारी अन्याय होगा। स लिये इस ओर जरूर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

**17 hrs.**

**Mr. Speaker:** I will call hon. Members who have not spoken at all during this session. There are five or six such hon. Members. Shri Lachman Singh, Shri Jamal Khawaja, Shri Narayanankutty Menon....

**Shri Jamal Khawaja** (Aligarh): Have you called me to speak, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** If he wants he may speak.

**Shri Jamal Khwaja:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta** (Mahendragarh): Members who have already spoken have also been given chances.

**Mr. Speaker:** They have been wrongly called earlier.

**Shri Jamal Khwaja:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri Chettiar, who spoke a few minutes ago that we have entirely forgotten the art of paying compliments, specially in this House and giving genuine appreciation and praise where they are due. I think at least 20 per cent. of the problems of our country would be solved if we in Parliament for every criticism that we level against any person, we give at least some praise and some appreciation, where, of course, it is due.

A number of speakers have spoken, many of whom I can claim to be my friends, after having had the privilege of close association with them for the past four years. I admire and envy the fluency with which they speak and the facts and figures which they give. It is these facts and figures which constitute the arsenal and ammunition of speaker in Parliament. Unfortunately, I do not possess any of these facts and figures, because my interests lie in a different line. But I do hope that what I have to say is no less important than the purely economic and fiscal policies which we are discussing at the present moment.

Before I do so, I would like to say a few words about our policy towards China, because the speech which my friend, Shri Nath Pai, gave on the Ministry of External Affairs demands the other day is fresh in my mind and I think in the minds of many hon. Members here. He spoke with great vigour and eloquence and I, like many others, admired and appreciated the speech. But I said to myself; what is the operative part of it? When I came to that, I nad no difficulty in realising that in spite of his eloquence, the policy that the Government of India is pursuing is the correct and the only policy in the circumstances in which we are situated.

Do the hon. Members who speak with great eloquence and criticise the Government for inaction or pursuing a weak-kneed policy think that sending an army or a group of volunteers is the only way of defending the country? Do they not realise that it is the nuclear age and the diplomacy of the nuclear age should also be in conformity with the problems and the situation that have developed? I am perfectly clear in my mind and I say this not with a view to defending the Government or any individual, but because I feel in all sincerity and honesty that the correct and the only policy is the policy that we are pursuing. Battles and wars are waged not only on the battle field but also in the factories, in the schools and in the offices, and I am sure that all that is being done and attended to.

After all, these things require time. We have the example of the great countries, the great super giants. They have all been exercising great patience. I very much doubt if the United States of America would have exhibited the same patience in the case of Cuba a dozen years ago. There are many other examples. So, I think, in spite of the eloquence and the sincerity with which many of my friends have critioised the policy of the Government, it is the correct policy and that it is going to bear fruits. We have only to be patient.

Well, as regards the proposals and the concessions that have been made, I would like to make one or two observations. I am sure the whole House would welcome the concessions that were announced by the Finance Minister yesterday, especially to the small scale manufacturers. I am not familiar with the working of various industries in this sector, but I wonder if it were not possible to extend this concession also to the small-scale manufacturers of medicines and pharmaceutical goods. I know somewhat the case of glass manufacturers, the small-scale glass manufacturers because they are in my district, in my constituency. I am very glad that concessions have been given to them. If it is a good and reasonable case and it is well presented, I trust and hope that the Finance Minister would also view the proposal favourably—I mean the proposal to extend this concession to other small-scale manufacturers.

Sir, after making these one or two observations on the budget and tax proposals, I would now like to turn my attention to a problem that is of basic importance to every individual of this country. I refer to the problem of natitonal integration. A few years ago, the phrase "national integration" was not much heard of. The familiar slogan in the time of the strugle for independence was "Hindu-Muslim unity". But now we are faced with the wider problem, and I think the term which we have coined is a better term because it is much more comprehensive and it comprehends all the various facets of the problem. Due to various reasons this problem has gripped the attention of the country. There is a proposal from certain quarters that communal parties should be banned. The Congress Party and other parties are exercising their minds over this problem. The elections are near and there are so many other factors. I am glad that this problem, which is certainly a very important and basic problem, is engaging the attention of all serious thinking people in this country. I think what the Prime Minister said a few days ago is significant. He said that very important as our Five Year Plans are, this problem is still more important. I think there is a great deal of truth in it. But, unfortunately, many people do not realise the significance of this problem. They may suppose that it may be very important for the minorities to harp on this theme, but how is it important for us? Perhaps they think that this problem was important during the period of struggle, because it was difficult to win freedom without unity, but now that freedom has been won and now that the partition of the country has taken place, how does

[Shri Jamal Khwaja]

it matter for the majority. I do not think the far-sighted people, members of the majarity community, think on these lines. They know the implications of this problem. But, I am afraid, there is a section of people in this country which tends to ignore and minimise this problem.

What is being done, or what has been done, as far as this problem of national integration is concerned? Obviously, there are two spheres, the governmental sphere and the non-governmental sphere or the non-official sphere. It may be said that, after all, it is a matter of education of the people and, as far as the Constitution of the State is concerned, it is secular and, therefore, there is not much which can be done by the State; it requires education, it requires economic development, which is going on, things are being done and it would take some time before it is achieved. Although that approach is true to some extent, I think it is not entirely true. The supposition that nothing can be done at the governmental level or official level is wrong.

Here I would like to refer to the other facet of national integration, the problem of the Scheduled Castes. Their problem, of course, is slightly different, because the nature of the social distance is different and the separatis involved is different. But it is the same problem, which stems from the same root, though the branches are no doubt different. What I mean to say is that, as far as this second problem of casteism is concerned, we are doing something. Of course, the results may not be as satisfactory and as substantial as many of us want them to be; nevertheless, substantial amount of money is being spent. We have the Central Advisory Board, for example, and there are statutory provisions and so on. I do not mean to say by any means that this problem has to be tackled on similar lines. For example, there is no question of the problem of reservation. It is a thing which is farthest from my mind, and I think those people who think in these terms have completely failed to understand the nature of the problem.

There are other things which, I think, can be, and should be, done at the State level. For example, you would remember, Sir, several years ago, Professor Gardner Murphy, an eminent American psychologist and sociologist was invited by the Government of India to undertake a survey and deal with the problem of social tensions in a scientific and sociological way. He submitted a report. I do not know how far that report has been followed up. I do not think much has been done, because I have not heard anything about it. So, what I mean to say is that a committee of sociologists and others who can tackle the problem of emotional distance and separatism on psychological and socialogical lines should be formed to suggest ways and means.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Jamal Khwaja:** Then I will just give certain suggestions. I will be very brief.

There are some organisations which are doing this type of work. I very much doubt if they are being liberally, or even at all, helped financially by the Government. I think it would be a very good thing if that could be done. I am sure that there should be no difficulty. It is only a question of encouraging these organisations and making the rules and the technical difficulties easier.

Another suggestion which, I think is very very important is that at the school level and at the university level all the students should be taught the basic features of the various cultural paterns that exist in India and abroad also. After all, it is not only a question of national integration here. In this atomic age we are faced with

a still wider problem, namely, the problem of humanistic integration. We are gradually going into that age of humanism where even the barriers of country, race and religion would become insignificant before the greater unity of mankind as such. So I suggest that just as we teach geography, which is world geography, just as we teach history which is more or less world history, just as we teach other subjects, the subject of culturology—this word is not very common but I am sure this will be a very signifiant and expressive word—should be taught. Suitable textbooks should be written so that every cultural pattern could be taught to the students and they become familiar with them. If I may digress, the difficulty arises....

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Jamal Khawaja:** I shall finish in two minutes.

The trouble is that we generally do not understand the meaning of culture. We think that cultural patterns are either true or false just like statements or propositions. We think that a particular cultural pattern to which we subscribe or which is ours or which we have accepted as a result of cultural conditioning is the true pattern while all others are false. Modern philosophers and methodologists have completely repudiated this point of view and I agree with them entirely. Cultural patterns are just cultural patterns. You may like them or you may not like them.

So, if the cultural patterns could be taught to the younger minds, instead of thinking one to be true and others to be false they would think of the various patterns which may give them pleasure, which they may accept and which may provide them with emotional satisfaction while other groups of persons might derive pleasure and satisfaction from the acceptance of some other cultural pattern. If this concept is developed among the students and the younger people, this question of dogmatism would completely disappear.

There were so many things I wanted to speak on but since you have rung the bell twice I conclude my speech and thank you for the opportunity that you have given me.

**Shri K. S. Ramaswamy** (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, everybody should be happy over the progress that our country has made in the field of agriculture and industry. Industrial goods have been produced more than ever before. The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture said the other day that agriculture has attained the state of a self-sustaining and a self-developing economy. No doubt our target of 100 million tons will be reached by the end of the Third Plan.

When we go into the prices that prevailed this year, we find that while the prices of manufactured goods have gone up by 11 per cent, the price of rice has gone up by 7 per cent and the price of wheat has declined by 11 per cent. Hereafter, when we grow more foodgrains, the price of foodgrains is likely to go down further.

Then there will be a problem, because when the prices of manufactured articles go up and the prices of foodgrains go down, the agriculturists will be hit hard. So we have to be very watchful about the agricultural prices.

The agriculturist should be assured of a floor price. The cost of cultivation is very much; the cost of production in agriculture and industry is very great now. That is why we are not able to export our sugar. Even the cost of coffee is high in our country, compared to the world market. So this is a problem which we have to tackle.

The Finance Ministry should be very watchful over the activities of other Ministries like the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the matter of export policy and the licensing of industries. For instance, oil cake is being

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

exported, but the price of oilcake in the country has gone up by 100 per cent.

Agriculture should be subsidised to a greater extent. The rural credit given by the credit societies is at the rate of about 6 to 9 per cent. But the Reserve Bank advances the loan at 2½ per cent only. Why should there be this great disparity? This should be reduced and people should be able to get credit at a lower rate.

Take, for instance, fertilisers. The price of the indigenous fertiliser is very high. Instead of bringing down the price of the indigenous fertiliser to the price level of the imported fertiliser, the price of the imported fertiliser is raised. The hon. Minister announced that the prices of fertilisers will be reduced. I hope this will be done soon.

The hon. the Finance Minister yesterday announced certain relief in excise duty. For the handloom industry we want some relief. He has already given exemption for handloom yarn up to 40 counts. But handloom goods are being used more by the poor people nowadays, and we have also to meet the export market. If the price difference between mill-made cloth and handloom cloth is 11 per cent, as it is today, it will not be possible to push up the sales of handloom cloth. Now, a rebate is being given That rebate is being reduced from 12 naye Paise to 3 naye Paise in the wholesale price. I think the policy of the Government is to abolish this rebate absolutely. In that case there should be some difference between the price of the mill-made cloth and that of the handloom cloth, and for this purpose some help should be given by way of exemption in Excise Duty to the handloom industry till such time as it is able to stand on its own footing.

Coming to my regional demands, the southern region has got certain advantages in the matter of setting up of textile industries, like climatic conditions, technical labour, managerial experience and all that. There are 134 mills in Madras State out of which 74 are under economic conditions. They are below the twenty-thousand spindle level. So they should be raised up to the economic level especially after the caceptance of the wage Award by the mills due to additional expenditure. For that, in the Third Plan period we need about 1·6 million spindles. In Madras State the loomage is about one-thirtieth in the country; but the spindlage is about one-fourth of the total spindlage in the country. There is a very great imbalance in this, and that should be reduced. We need about 10,000 looms more in the Third Plan period. We have got about four co-operative mills with 54,000 spindles in all for supplying yarn to the handloom industry. This is a bit short, and we need some more mills in the south to feed the handloom industry.

Some time ago, the Madras State surrendered its autonomy in collecting sales tax on cloth, sugar and tobacco because the Centre promised to compensate the State by giving them a portion of the proceeds of the additional excise duty that they would be levying. It was decided by the Finance Commission that the principle of distribution, to the States should be on the basis of population, for 90 per cent of the tax collected. Recently, the Finance Minister of Madras State has stated in the Legislative Council of Madras that the Centre is not keeping up its promise, and that the gentlemen's agreement is broken. He says that when the duty on cloth is being raised now, it is done only for the purposes of the Centre, and the States are nowhere in the picture. I would like to have from the Finance Minister a clarification on this point.

Further, money is allocated on the basis of population. After the recent census, we find that in some States the population has gone up more than in other States. On the one hand, we

encourage the States not to raise their population, by adopting family planning methods and all that, but at the same time, we are giving more money to certain States on the basis of population. So, it is somewhat contradictory. A better policy should be followed by the Third Finance Commission, namely that the allocation should be not only on the basis of population but also on the taxable resources or the taxable capacity and the capacity to get things done in those States.

I would like to refer to the very grave situation in our neighbouring country Ceylon. A state of emergency has been declared because the law and order situation has broken down. The Tamil-speaking people there are fighting for their language to be used for administrative purposes and in courts. It is a legitimate demand of the people, and I hope that without any more fight or bloodshed they will be able to solve this problem. Especially, in Tamilnad, the people are very much agitated over this. I would request our Government to use their good influence and good offices to get this matter settled amicably.

Our Government are so generous in giving aid to those who are engaged in the handloom industry for constructing houses. They give loans and also grants. But I feel that Government can help them in a better manner by giving them more money and by reducing the interest on loans Now, money is given for common amenities, on which about 4½ per cent is charged. At least, this loan for common amenities should be free of any interest.

In the Third Plan period, roads and communications have not been given their due share. Roads are the veins in the country through which goods and services run. So, more money should be allotted in the Third Plan for the construction of roads. I want to place the request of my constituency before Government that an inter-State road connecting Salem, Coimbatore and Mysore should be taken up this time. We were clamouring for a new railway line connecting Chamarajanagar and Satyamangalam. I do not know at what stage it is, but we infer that it has gone to the background. The construction of this road should be given priority and the three States connected through Mettur, Burgur etc.

**Shri M. S. Murty** (Golugonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his budget speech introducing the tax proposals in this House, the Finance Minister said that to find resources for the Third Five Year Plan, he wanted to lay the tax net as wide as possible, but would see that the low income groups would not suffer much If we examine the taxes imposed in the Finance Bill to cover the deficit, they total about Rs. 60 crores. Out of these, Union excise duties account for half, that is, Rs. 30.9 crores. If we go into the details of these Union excise duties, we can classify them into three categories: necessities, luxuries and amenities and industrial raw materials. Excise duties on necessities account for Rs. 11 crores, those on luxuries and amenities come to Rs. 3·5 crores and those on industrial raw materials to al Rs. 16·4 crores.

What is the effect of these excise duties? They increase the prices of consumer goods. As such, they have their inflationary effects. Also, the purchasing power of the people, the consumers, will be reduced to that extent. On the side of raw materials, the cost of production will increase and to that extent, our competitive capacity in the export market will be reduced.

What are the items on which excise duties are imposed? Take the handloom industry. In our country, next to agriculture, the handloom industry is the biggest decentralised industry. It is one of the cottage industries. This industry is struggling for its existence and the Government are assisting it by taxing the mill industry, allowing a rebate to the handloom industry and

[Shri M. S. Murty]

so on. About 75 lakh people are employed in this industry. They are low-paid people from out of the rural population. Next to agricultural labour, we can classify these handloom weavers as the low-income people. Their lot is very miserable. They cannot find employment because the industry is not thriving well. They do not find markets for their products. As such, they are leaving the industry and going out for rickshaw pulling and other things.

It is in these circumstances that the Minister has chosen to tax this industry also. Although the coarse varieties, that is, below 40 counts, are not taxed, the higher counts, 60s and upto 120s are taxed. Not only staple yarn but artsilk yarn which is used in the handloom industry is also being taxed. What is the income that the Finance Minister is going to get out of this? Out of the Rs. 60 crores that are expected from the new taxes, he will get only Rs. 60 lakhs out of this industry, that is, only 1|100th of the total income. The All India Handloom Board appointed an expert committee to find out what is the cost of production of these things. They have come to the conclusion that the difference in the cost of production between mills and the handloom industry is 11 per cent. And, beyond that, if you impose taxes, with the increase in the price of art silk yarn and other materials also, the total cost of production will be very much and the difference between the mill industry and this will come to 20 per cent. The handloom industry is being supported by the rebate scheme. This rebate which was 9 nP. in the rupee has been reduced to 5 nP for retail, and 3 nP for the wholesale. As a result, the competitive capacity is reduced in the market and the market has also acted not favourably to this.

Government have said that they want to strengthen the weaker sections of society. But this weaker section of the textile industry which is struggling for its existence is also being taxed. These people will have to go away out of this industry; and Government will now be faced with the question of finding employment for these 75 lakhs of people. What is the net result? For the sake of 3 lakh workers in the textile mills these 75 lakhs of people are being taxed. Now, what will be the tax. It will be one-hundredth of the total income and that can be given up by the Finance Minister.

Already the industry is faced with a lot of handicaps; and they have to reduce their wages to tide over the crisis. Export of fine cloth is now being allowed and it is finding a market. But with this tax imposition that will also go away and it will be very difficult to find markets for the handloom cloth. Therefore, I request that the tax on the handloom industry may be removed.

Coming to the other aspects. The Planning Commission has been trying during the whole of he Second Five Year Plan to find out a definition for 'backward areas', which they could not do all these days. They say that we must have a balanced development of the country. While talking of the whole country, the industries are being located mostly in and around Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the rest of the country is being neglected. Some of the industries, during the Second Five Year Plan, were located near the collieries or wherever raw materials are available and other parts of the country are being neglected thoroughly.

There is a proposal also that in the Third Five Year Plan every State will have one industry. But, I do not know how far these things will come into being. Now, Japan is taking away our iron ore all the way from Baladilla to Japan and they are making the iron materials there today and are competing in the world market. Why

not we have small steel plants through out the country? Even though there are no iron ores there we can import or transport ores from those places where there are iron ores.

The German Company has given a project report worth about Rs. 2 crores which can be utilised anywhere in every State by importing raw material from iron ore mines. That may be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan; and on the way to Japan from Baladilla to Kothavalasa, this plant can be located at Kothavalasa.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has been requesting to start other industries also in Andhra Pradesh—a second Heavy Electrical Industry in Andhra Pradesh....

**Mr. Speaker:** What will be the capacity of such plants?

**Shri M. S. Murty:** The capacity will be 50 tons.

**Mr. Speaker** Fifty tons a day?

**Shri M. S. Murty:** I do not exactly know. I speak subject to correction.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** It may be 50 tons a day, Sir.

**Shri M. S. Murty:** It can be.

The proposal was given by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

**Shri Morarka:** They want to permit small plants of the capacity of 100,000 tons per year.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will each one cost only Rs. 2 crores?

**Shri Morarka:** That depends upon the size of the plant.

**Mr. Speaker:** 100,000 tons.

**Shri Morarka:** Such a plant would cost more than Rs 2 crores—about Rs. 10-12 crores.

**Shri M. S. Murty:** I request that the heavy electrical plant may be located in Andhra Pradesh. Coming to the other industries, there are other places where these industries can be located. There are other types of ores also, such as mica and limestone where cement factories can be located. Industrial development has got to be done in Andhra Pradesh. I request that these things may be looked into during the Third Plan.

**Some Hon. Members** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri N.R. Ghosh. Then I will call Shri Shree Narayan Das. I will try to call other hon. Members.

**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri** (Gurgaon): Sir, what about the Opposition?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. From the Opposition also, certainly. Now, Shri N. R. Ghosh.

**Shri N. R. Ghosh** (Cooch-Behar): Sir, yesterday, the Finance Minister in his speech announced certain concessions in respect of certain taxes. That was in response to certain public appeals to him. These are very welcome. I congratulate the Finance Minister in giving these concessions. But these concessions have been very severely criticised by some Members of the Opposition. I understand their opposition. It was not that actually there was anything wrong in those concessions. But their basic approach is that there should not be any private sector and there should not be any private property. Therefore, they do not miss any opportunity to say something which helps their idea and objectives.

While saying this, I submit that the Finance Minister did not go the whole way in promoting exports and I shall mention one glaring instance—that is tea. It is known to him that we are losing ground in respect of tea; our position in the world market is going down rather dangerously. We are not taking a serious view of the matter. East Africa and Ceylon are driving us out of the market. As a

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

matter of fact, the cost structure of tea is mounting up to such an extent that we cannot compete in the world market. There is a vast possibility of an export market for our tea in Morocco but there for our cost structure we cannot compete with the cheap brand of China and Japanese tea which is imported there. It is a very serious position because jute and tea are the greatest earners of foreign exchange. If we lose ground once, we shall not be able to recover our position in the near future, if at all. I will ask the Finance Minister to consider this position. He has realised the position; he has admitted that tea industry requires help so that its position in the world market can be maintained and he has given a small concession in the shape of reduction in export duty . . . (*Interruptions.*) I shall read from his speech. He has stated in his speech:

> "Government for its part will stand ready to help the export industries in every way by more liberal treatment in the matter of foreign exchange allocations and by speedy refund of internal taxes and duties levied on such products as are exported and in other ways."

The unfortunate thing is that though the excise duties are returned in respect of other articles which are exported, so far as tea is concerned, the excise duty is not returned. There is no logic in it. That was not the pattern of things even a few years ago. The excise duty is there for sometime; it came into existence some years ago but the moment the tea was exported the excise duty was returned. But I do not know according to what logic the Finance Minister has made a departure in the case of tea. On the one hand he gives some relief and that is cancelled on the other hand by the fact that the excise duty is not returned and excise duty goes right into the production cost. I think it is a very serious question and the Finance Minister should take this matter seriously into consideration in the interest of the whole country.

The Finance Minister has been very benevolent towards packet tea. I do not know whether he remembers the fact that 80 per cent of the packet tea is handled only by two foreign companies who certainly do not require much help. He has levied excise duty on loose tea. The alleged reason was that loose tea is bad tea and in order to discourage the consumption of loose tea he has given relief to the packet tea. But he forgets that in the lanes and streets of towns like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc. and in industrial areas a cup of tea sells at nine naye paise and that is all loose tea. As a matter of fact the packet teas are out of reach of the ordinary people and these people will drink always this sort of loose tea because they cannot afford to drink better tea. Therefore, this help has been rather misplaced and misconceived. The duties in respect of the packet teas need not have been given up, and I would ask the Finance Minister to consider whether that was at all necessary or called for. If the duty is restored, then certainly he can give more and better relief to the export duty on tea. That will help the external market for our teas. Unless he gives this relief quickly it will not be possible for Indian tea to get its position restored in the competitive capacity of the tea industry in foreign markets.

Then I come to another point. The Finance Minister has given some relief by amending clause (4) of section 7 of the Income-tax Act by providing exemption from tax in respect of retiring gratuity received after 1st June, 1953 by members of the defence services. I would ask him to consider whether the same tax relief could be extended to officers in the public sector and in the private sector, in the case of their gratuity, at least within a limit of Rs. 10,000.

Then I would request him to consider the increased excise duty in respect of straw boards other than corrugated boards. These boards are made some by semi-automatic plants and some by completely automatic plants. This increase in excise duty will affect the small scale and the medium scale industries in straw boards very much. Representations have been made to the Finance Minister and I think this industry merits sympathetic consideration at his hands.

As regards radio, we have been practically swamped with hand-outs and memoranda from the radio merchants' association stating their grievances. We know that for the third Five Year Plan money is necessary and money must be found.

If this radio industry is to be taxed, I think at least the proposals made by the radio merchants' association have to be sympathetically considered. He has given tax-exemption to radios up to the value of Rs. 150. They wanted to extend this exemption limit to Rs. 200. We are told that there are many small industries which manufacture these cheap radios. Therefore, if this exemption limit be raised to Rs. 200 that will be giving relief to small-scale people and not to big money. I think this part of their memorandum should merit sympathetic consideration at his hands.

Then I will ask one thing. A very large number of items have been roped in for excise duty. I do not know whether the game is worth the candle, because when we rope in too many items there are the collection costs, there is the question of evasion and corruption and all that and, I think, not much is saved. It should be seriously considered whether it is worth roping in all these items. When you want to levy an excise duty on a particular item or on some items, the first consideration to be borne in mind is whether the collection costs and other things would not practically cancel the income which you gain from it. I would submit that it is worth considering whether it pays bringing under excise control items where the collection costs practically eat up the income.

The Finance Minister has got imagination. He takes a comprehensive view of the whole structure of industry. I would again ask him to examine the export picture and consider this. He has not given very serious consideration in respect of tea. He should again review the whole matter and should immediately give some reliefs which can save the position of the tea industry in the international market—as this is the biggest earner of foreign exchange.

**Shri Naravanankutty Menon:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the debate on the Finance Bill and also the Budget, it has been customary that the budgetary policies of the Central Government in general and also the new taxation proposals in particular are to be made subject matters of comment in this House, but I propose, Sir, with your permission, to make a departure from the customary procedure of talking on the Finance Bill for very legitimate and cogent reasons, reasons which are very compelling.

I propose to deal with a question which is of utmost importance to the people whom I have got the privilege to represent and also the State which I have got the privilege to represent here. Sir, the constitutional basis of provincial autonomy in this country has been well accepted long before the Constitution has come into force, but these 11 years of working of our Constitution has shown us threadbare the illusory nature of the provincial autonomy of each individual State, and when this year's budget is taken, when the two Five Year Plans are over, then again the totality of the illusory nature of the provincial autonomy of individual States stands also exposed. Therefore, Sir I propose to touch certain points which deal with

[Shri Narayanan Kutty Menon]

that particular aspect of financial integration of the States and how the Central Government budget has got a direct bearing upon the destinies of the constituent States of the Union.

Before touching that problem, I wish to point out one or two points regarding the excise duties in general. As has been pointed out by many hon. Members, in the original budget proposals many new excise duties have been proposed. When we analyse the items on which the new excise duties are to be levied, not a single item can be pointed out by the hon. Finance Minister, who is professing in the name of socialism to prove that these duties will be falling as an incident upon that class of people which could be placed above the middle class. And replying on his Ministry's demands yesterday, the Finance Minister was defining the middle class and equating the middle class to his own fortunes in the past. But I should say that when a specific question was put to him as to the increase in the real wages of the workers of this country, including middle classes, from 1939 to 1961, and asked him as to whether there was any increase in the real income of the worker, including middle classes, the hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to reply that he has got no statistics with him. But I can tell this House that, taking 1939 as the base, there was no increase in the real income of the working class, including middle class, at the prevailing price of 1961, and that is a fact which the hon. Finance Minister could not, under any circumstances, deny.

Taking that as a fact, it will be seen that there is an additional excise duty on keronese oil, and the excuse given by the Finance Minister when he gave the reply yesterday was that particular care will be taken to import only inferior variety of kerosene oil in future. That betrays his total ignorance about the oil position and the nature of the kerosene oil industry in this country. It is not in the Finance Minister's hand to regulate the import of either inferior or superior quality of kerosene oil, because there is agreement with the oil companies, and it is left to the sweet will and pleasure of the oil companies as to what variety of kerosene oil has to be imported. And it is our experience here that the oil companies are importing and producing from their own refineries in this country only the superior variety of kerosene oil. Therefore, the excuse given by the hon. Finance Minister is no excuse at all, and the additional excise duties imposed on superior kerosene oil have to be paid by the poor people of this country.

I may point out here that from 1950-51 onwards there is an increase in the additional excise duty revenue on kerosene oil alone, which is a constituent unit and which plays a considerable part in the formulation of the working class cost of living index, and hon. Members will be astounded to know that whereas the total excise duty levied on kerosene oil in this country in 1950-51 was only Rs. 28 lakhs, in 1961-62, by way of this budgetary proposal, the total excise revenue on kerosene oil alone will be Rs. 850 lakhs; a big and steep increase from Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 850 lakhs.

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Is it on the same amount of kerosene oil?

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** No, the consumption has increased; I agree. From 1950-51 to 1961-62 there has been an increase of 156 per cent. in the consumption of kerosene oil. But on an increase of 156 per cent in consumption, the increase in excise duties is from Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 850 lakhs. Therefore, hon. Members of this House can very well calculate and see what is the percentage of increase

in incidence by way of excise duties alone.

Coming to power looms, yesterday some concession has been announced by the hon. Finance Minister, and that concession is available to units of two looms, provided the two looms will not work for three shifts. Every hon. Member in this House is at a loss to understand why the Finance Minister wants to make a differentiation between three shifts and one shift in a particular unit of two power looms. These power-looms, which are cottage industries, 1, 2, 3 or 4 power-looms make an economic unit and they can get only a maximum profit of Rs. 70 to 80 a month by working three shifts. Now, if the Finance Minister wants to make a differentiation between power-looms of two looms and four looms and one shift and three shifts, we are at a loss to understand what is the real criterion by which the Finance Minister is prepared to give an exemption. Was it only to give some colouring at the final stage to it because there was criticism of this tax both in this House and outside and so he wants to make some concession? That concession is illusory and I will plead with the Finance Minister that at least four power-looms should be taken as a unit and the limit of one shift should not be there and that, to that extent, the Finance Minister should be pleased to extend the exemption also accordingly.

**18 hrs.**

Thirdly, I wish to speak regarding the revenue from excise duty on radios. There is an attempt made to show that a radio is purchased in this country only by millionaires and therefore the additional excise duty falls on the millionaires or on the top class. When excise duty on a radio is increased by 40 per cent, the percentage incidence upon the total income in terms of expenditure of a person who has got an income of Rs. 2,500/- is very negligible. But if a middle class man having an income of Rs. 300/- wants to purchase a small radio set, 25 per cent of his total income will be eaten away by an increase of 40 per cent in excise duty while for the millionaire or for a man who has an income of Rs. 2,500/- the weight of that excise duty is negligible. Therefore all these items on which new excise duty is being levied by the hon. Finance Minister directly hit not only the middle-class but also the working class.

The hon. Finance Minister completely lacked a sense of responsibility regarding certain industries which are existing in India, which are becoming decadent and to which because of the industrialisation the Central Government is bound to give a spurt. Until complete industrialisation comes, this Government is bound to support those industries. I take for example the handloom industry. About half a million people are working in that industry. That industry has a hand to mouth existence. There are surplus stocks. Always the industry walks from crisis to crisis. There is total unemployment in every part of the year. Ultimately you find that the hon. Finance Minister instead of taking a realistic view of the situation has thought it fit to have an additional excise duty on the yarn which is consumed by the handloom industry. Therefore that also lacked a completely realistic outlook. For this meagre and negligible excise revenue that he is going to have from this Budget the hon. Finance Minister has certainly not taken into consideration the realities of the situation. I, therefore, appeal to him from this part of the House that he should withdraw all the proposals which he himself has admitted are of negligible consequence taking the Budget as a totality.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may continue tomorrow.

**18·03 hrs.**

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Mr. Speaker:** I understand that out of 15 hours allotted for the Finance Bill, the House has agreed to devote 12 hours for general discussion and three hours for the clause-by-clause consideration. How many hours have we spent today on this?

**An Hon. Member:** Five hours.

**Mr. Speaker:** We spent half an hour the other day. So we have spent 5½ hours on this. Therefore to reach twelve hours we can spend six hours more or just about that time. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs made a suggestion that if the House was agreeable we sit the whole day tomorrow and devote it entirely to the official business and have the Private Members' business day after tomorrow.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** (Khammam): That is a very good suggestion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Continuously we dispose of one stage and then take up the clauses.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** In view of the fact that we are hard pressed for time we may agree, as a special case, to have the official business tomorrow and the non-official business day after tomorrow, that is, on Saturday. But this should be made very clear to the Government that this will not be treated as a precedent and that only as a special case we have agreed to it.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not deciding anything. I only brought it to the notice of the House that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs suggested this. After coming here I found a small note in front of me showing how the 15 hours have been disposed of. Looking at it I myself thought that we may conclude the consideration stage tomorrow and clause-by-clause consideration the next day before we take up the non-official business. Of course, this is as a special case. We are not going to elbow out the non-official business. Friday is a very auspicious day for non-official work. So, the House agree that we may carry on the consideration of the Finance Bill the whole day tomorrow. There is no dissident voice and I take it as unanimous. I must always carry the House unanimously. So far as I am concerned, I do not want to have any dissenting voice. This consideration will go on for the whole of tomorrow and will be concluded tomorrow. In the forenoon or the earlier portion of the day after tomorrow we will dispose of the clause-by-clause consideration and devote the rest of the time for non-official business.

The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

**18·06 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 21, 1961/Vaisakha 1, 1883 (Saka).*

[ *Thursday, April 20, 1961/Chaitra 30, 1883 (Saka)*]


| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | 12577—12616 |

| *S.Q. No.* | *Subject* | |
|---|---|---|
| 1636. | Blood donations | 12577—79 |
| 1537. | Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam | 12579—82 |
| 1638. | Export of sugar | 12582–83 |
| 1639. | Telephone Department | 12583-84 |
| 1640. | Loan to Joint Steamer Companies | 12584—88 |
| 1642. | Peanut butter | 12588 |
| 1643. | Colour Movie of A.I.I. London-Tokyo Boeing route | 12588—90 |
| 1644. | Caterers at International airports. | 12590—94 |
| 1645. | Doctors in Government Hospitals in Delhi | 12594—99 |
| 1646. | Agricultural Universities | 12599—12604 |
| 1649. | Hassan-Mangalore rail link | 12604—06 |
| 1650. | Steps to check pollution of water supply in Delhi | 12606—08 |
| 1651. | Bhakra Control Board | 12608—11 |
| 1652. | Rice from Burma | 12611–13 |
| 1653. | Delhi-Punjab dispute over diversion of drain No. 8 | 12613–14 |
| 1654. | Third Class Sleeper Coaches in trairs | 12614—16 |
| | WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | 12616—58 |

| *S.Q. No.* | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1641. | School meals programme | 12616 |
| 1647. | Electrification of Tambaram-Villupuram line | 12616–17 |
| 1648. | Clacutta Port | 12617—19 |
| 1655. | Indian officials at International Tourist Conferences | 12619 |
| 1656. | Self-sufficiency in jute | 12619–20 |

| *U.S.Q No.* | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3572. | Late running of trains from Delhi Junction | 12620–21 |
| 3573. | Family planning in Punjab | 12621 |
| 3574. | Sugar factories in Punjab | 12621 |
| 3575. | Supply of sugar to Punjab | 12621–22 |
| 3576. | Remodelling of Aurangabad Station | 12622 |
| 577. | P. & T. Offices | 12623 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

| *U.S.Q. No.* | *Subject* | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 3578. | Bombay-Agra Road | 12623 |
| 3579. | Change of names of stations on C. Railway | 123–24 |
| 3580. | Railway Out-agencies | 12624 |
| | Electrification of stations on S. Railway. | 12624–25 |
| 3582. | Over-bridge at Ambala | 12625 |
| 3583. | Family Planning Centres in Punjab | 12625–26 |
| 3584. | Names of roads in New Delhi | 12626 |
| 3585. | Compensation to victims of Railway accidents | 12626 |
| 3586. | Ranigunta-Tirupati line | 12626–27 |
| 3587. | Popularisation of 'Kuth' | 12627–28 |
| 3588. | Orchards in Himachal Pradesh | 12628 |
| 3589. | Irrigation and Power Schemes | 12629 |
| 3590. | Import of fish from Thailand | 12629 |
| 3591. | Fertilizers from Japan | 12630 |
| 3592. | Malaria Eradication Programme in Orissa | 12630 |
| 3593. | Stage I Blocks in Orissa | 12630–31 |
| 3594. | Federation of Consumers' Cooperative Stores in Delhi | 12631–32 |
| 3595. | Rural water supply in Punjab | 12532 |
| 3596. | Flag station at Dhakauli | 12632–33 |
| 3597. | Private bus service in Orissa | 12633–34 |
| 3598. | Grants for soil conservation | 12634 |
| 3599. | Asian Highway Project | 12634—36 |
| 3600. | Bungalows allotted to former Director-General of P. & T. | 12636 |
| 3601. | Subsidies to cultivators | 12636 |
| 3602. | Medical college in Punjab | 12636–37 |
| 3603. | Bridge at Rewari Junction | 12637 |
| 3604. | Rural electrification in Punjab | 12637–38 |
| 3605. | Report of Orissa Flood Control Enquiry Committee | 12638 |
| 3606. | Development of bazars in Tripura | 12638—40 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*


| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---|
| 3607. | Civil Aviation Centre, Allahabad | 12640 |
| 3608. | P. & T. Guide | 12640-41 |
| 3609. | Recruitment of Postmen in Cuddalore Division | 12641 |
| 3610. | Expansion of Imphal Town | 12642 |
| 3611. | Tools and Plant Depot at Manmad | 12643 |
| 3612. | Dry freeze vaccine | 12643-44 |
| 3613. | Siddha Vaidya System | 12644-45 |
| 3614. | Derailment between Somesar and Jawali Stations | 12645 |
| 3615. | Seed farms in Madras | 12645-46 |
| 3616. | Minor Irrigation Projects in Madras | 12646-47 |
| 3617. | Wheat supplied to Madras | 12647 |
| 3618. | Cancer patients in Tripura | 12647-48 |
| 3619. | D.V.C. | 12648 |
| 3620. | Labourers for Sambalpur Titilagarh Railway line | 12648 |
| 3621. | Surplus stocks of rice and paddy in Orissa | 12648-49 |
| 3622. | Floods in Damodar | 12649 |
| 3623. | Pradip Port | 12649 |
| 3624. | Development of Tourism | 12650 |
| 3625. | Road Reorganisation Committee | 12650 |
| 3626. | Road transport in Orissa | 12651 |
| 3627. | Indian Council of Medical Research | 12651-52 |
| 3628. | Polyclinics | 12652 |
| 3629. | Derailment near Hombal Station | 12653 |
| 3630. | Dismantled Railway line | 12653-54 |
| 3631. | Cancellation of halts of Janta Express on W. Railway | 12654-55 |
| 3632. | Siddha Vaidya System in Madras State | 12655 |
| 3633. | N.E.S. Block, Binjharpur | 12655-56 |
| 3634. | Hotel industry | 12656-57 |
| 3635. | Gliding Club in Assam | 12657 |
| 3636. | Man knocked down by train in Delhi. | 12657-58 |
| 3637. | Curative properties of Natural Springs in the Country | 12658 |
| 3638. | Epidemics in Orissa | 12658 |


COLUMNS


QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE 12659—70

Shri Khushwaqt Rai sought leave of the House to raise a question involving a breach of privilege of a member of the House arising out of the publication of certain comments in the Blitz dated the 15th April, 1961. The leave was granted. Thereupon, Shri Nath Pai moved a motion for referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges. The motion was adopted.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 12670—74

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of three adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Hem Barua, S. M. Banerjee, Tangamani and Assar regarding Shri K. Shankara Pillai, First Secretary in the Indian High Commission in Ottawa having been shot dead in his office room.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 12674—75

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement regarding the accident to No. 6 Down North Bengal Express near Siliguri station on North-East Frontier Railway on the 19th April, 1961.

BILL PASSED . . . 12675—82

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 12682—1281[illegible]

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Finance Bill, 1961 continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1961/VAISAKHA 1, 1883 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Finance Bill, 1961 and passing of the Bill.